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FORTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 15, 1861.

Death of Friends.

Among the distinguished friends of this Society, who, since the last general meeting, have finished their course on earth, we record with profound respect and sorrow the name of JOSEPH GALES, Esq., senior editor of the *National Intelligencer*, a member for several years of the Board of Managers, and since, for a longer period, a Vice President of the Society. The services cheerfully rendered by Mr. Gales to this Institution were of inestimable value. His commanding intellect, and heart warm with sentiments of philanthropy, enabled him to appreciate the grandeur of its object, and disposed him, through the columns of his most able journal, to exhibit it in its various multiplied relations, and strengthen public confidence in its wisdom and benevolence.

To him was the cause of the Society indebted, in a season of great peril, for the defence and support of Mr. ASHMUN, who, through his influence and earnest recommendation, was appointed first colonial agent in Liberia, and thus enabled to give vigor and permanency to that then feeble and disturbed community, and nobly to vindicate his own character and fame.

Expeditions.

In the decease of the Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, D. D., of Burlington, New Jersey, a Vice President of the Society; of the Rev. ROBERT S. FINLEY, of Talladega, Alabama, (though a native and long a resident of New Jersey; of the Rev. J. W. ELLINGWOOD, D. D., of Bath, Maine; and of the Rev. HUGH McMILLAN, D. D., of Cedarville, Ohio, this Society is deprived of friends to whose decision of purpose, earnest and persevering labors, and ever ardent benevolence, the cause of African Colonization is largely indebted.

Mr. Finley, animated by the spirit of his venerable father, the principal founder of the Society, devoted several years of his life to its interests in the Western and Southwestern States, and by his impressive addresses, persuasive conversation, his arguments, and appeals through the press, induced thousands to consider the reasonableness and magnificent promise of the scheme. Others may have been as decided in their attachment as he, but few so realized the Divine agency in the enterprise, or the incalculable good which Providence would confer by it upon two quarters of the world.

It was stated in the last Report that the Ship of the Society left Baltimore on the 2d of November. On the 14th of December, she arrived at Cape Mount, and on the 16th at Monrovia. Of her sixty-three emigrants, thirty-two proceeded to Careysburg, five to St. Paul's River, and twenty-six to Sinou.

On the 21st of April, the Society's Agent, Mr. Dennis, wrote:

"The last emigrants to Careysburg are doing well, none of them have died, and nearly all are now in their own houses."

On the 5th of March, the *Stevens* returned to Baltimore, and on the 21st of April, with 147 emigrants, proceeded to the mouth of the Savannah River, Georgia, at which point, (having arrived on the 30th, and all things being arranged for despatch by the Financial Secretary,) she received on board a company of 81 persons from that State, and

Expeditions.

on the 2d of May spread her sails for Liberia. Of this entire expedition, 136 were slaves emancipated, and 92 born free.— Upon seventy-three of these the great gift of freedom was bestowed by a single individual, A. Cuthbert, Esq., of Jasper County, Georgia, son of an eloquent member (now deceased) of the U. S. Senate from that State. Mr. Cuthbert cheerfully and liberally supplied his people with such articles for housekeeping, tools and implements of husbandry, as must enable them to enter upon their life in Liberia with fair prospects of success. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne and family, with health improved by their visit of a few months to the United States, returned by this opportunity to Cape Palmas. Several returning Liberians were also among the passengers. Of the emigrants, 173 landed at Monrovia and proceeded immediately to the interior settlement of Careysburg.

The *Stevens* returned to Baltimore on the 20th of September, with a full cargo of palm oil, coffee, sugar, and molasses, but without passengers, owing to her ill condition, which compelled the captain to employ several Kroomen for the pumps, and to hasten home for repairs.

On the 1st of November, this fine ship took her departure on her ninth voyage with eighty emigrants, three recaptured Africans, and several cabin passengers. Among these last were Dr. James Hall and daughter, with her friend Miss Sumner, hoping for renewed health from the voyage; and the Rev. C. C. Hoffman and family, returning to their missionary home at Cape Palmas.

Of these emigrants, all, with three exceptions, were born free. They were a respectable body of people, mostly accustomed to agriculture, and selecting for their home the flourishing interior settlement of Careysburg.

The annexed tables show the States from which the emigrants of the last year came, and the names of those to whom many were indebted for their freedom.

Expeditions.

Eighth Voyage.

STATE.	BORN FREE.	SLAVE.	BY WHOM EMANCIPATED.
Pennsylvania - - -	39	-	
Massachusetts - - -	1	-	
District of Columbia -	1	-	
Maryland - - - -	2	-	
Do. - - - -	-	2	By Harper Young.
Virginia - - - -	-	16	Will of Wilson B. Clarke.
Do. - - - -	-	1	Bought by his wife, children and friends.
Do. - - - -	-	2	By Miss F. C. Burwell.
Do. - - - -	-	1	Purchased by his wife.
Do. - - - -	-	18	Will of Capt. Adams.
Do. - - - -	3	-	
Do. - - - -	-	1	Purchased by his wife.
South Carolina - - -	26	-	
Connecticut - - - -	1	-	
Tennessee - - - -	-	3	By Mary Sharp.
Do. - - - -	-	5	Will of J. E. Stephenson.
Kentucky - - - -	-	1	By Miss Sarah Logan.
Georgia - - - -	-	73	By A. Cuthbert, Esq.
Do. - - - -	-	5	Will of Mrs. Martha
Do. - - - -	-	3	Moderwell.
Mississippi - - - -	13	2	
Illinois - - - -	7	-	
Iowa - - - -	2	-	
	95	133	

Ninth Voyage.

Connecticut - - -	5	-	
Pennsylvania - - -	32	-	
Wisconsin - - - -	7	-	
Illinois - - - -	10	-	
Do. - - - -	-	1	Emancipated by D. H.
Ohio - - - -	1	-	Given.
Georgia - - - -	5	-	
North Carolina - - -	17	-	
Kentucky - - - -	-	2	By J. M. C. Irvin.
	77	3	
Recaptured Africans, 3.			

African Slave Trade.

The recent revival of the African Slave Trade has excited the regrets and indignation of all the friends of humanity and the special attention of our Government. The proposal long since made by the United States to mark this inhuman trade as a capital offence against the common law of Nations, has not yet received the sanction of all the Christian Governments, nor has Great Britain enforced her treaties with Spain on the subject, which (since the introduction of African slaves is almost exclusively confined to her dominions) would go far towards its entire suppression. Our Government has recently acquired great advantages against this traffic, from the substitution of small, swift, armed steamers, in place of large sailing ships, on the coasts both of Africa and Cuba; and more Africans have been recaptured within the last six months than in any former equal period. In April and May last, Lieut. Craven, of the steamer *Mohawk*, captured the bark *Wildfire*; Lieut. Com. Stanley, of the *Wyandotte*, the brig *William*; and Capt. Maffit, of the *Crusader*, the bark *Bogota*: from which three vessels were landed at Key West 1,432 Africans. The President of the United States, on the 19th of May, in a special message to Congress, brought the condition of those landed from the *Wildfire*, to its consideration, and declaring it probable, "judging from the increased activity of the slave trade, and the vigilance of our cruisers, that several similar captures may be made before the end of the year," recommended "that an appropriation should be granted, large enough to cover such contingencies."

"The period," (he adds,) "has arrived, when it is indispensable to provide some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on the subject. With this view I would suggest that Congress might authorize the President to enter into a general agreement with the Colonization Society, binding them to receive, on the coast of Africa, from our Agent there, all the captured Africans which may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period, upon such terms and conditions as may combine humanity towards these unfortunates with a just economy. This would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid expense in the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that in all cases, where this may be practicable,

Law on the Subject.

the captor should carry the negroes directly to Africa, and deliver them to the American Agent there, afterwards bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication."

In pursuance of these recommendations of the President, the following amendatory Act was passed, and is on this subject the present law:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave-trade."

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to enter into contract with any person or persons, society or societies, or body corporate, for a term not exceeding five years, to receive from the United States, through their duly constituted agent or agents, upon the coast of Africa, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade by commanders of the United States' armed vessels, and to provide the said negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa, at a price in no case to exceed one hundred dollars for each person so clothed, sheltered, and provided with food: *Provided,* That any contract so made as aforesaid may be renewed by the President from time to time as found necessary, for periods not to exceed five years on each renewal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them, whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to proceed directly to the coast of Africa, and there deliver to the agent or agents of the United States all negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade, afterwards bringing the captured vessels and persons engaged in prosecuting the slave-trade to the United States for trial and adjudication.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take immediate measures, in his discretion, in accordance with existing laws, and with the provisions of the first section of this act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter, and clothing, for a term not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa, the captured Africans recently landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

Forum of Recaptives.

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, to whom the execution of this law was entrusted by the President, lost no time in completing a contract with this Society, through the Rev. William McLain, Financial Secretary, for the conveyance of these unfortunate Africans in the best ships, supplied with all the means of health and comfort on the voyage, from Key West to Liberia, and their support and instruction for twelve months after their arrival.

Three large ships—the *Castillian*, of 1,000 tons, the *South Shore*, of 941 tons, and the *Star of the Union*, of 1,057 tons—were chartered in New York at the cost of \$37,500, and with supplies for the voyage and the subsequent support of these Africans, to the value of \$60,778.98, dispatched to Key West to convey them with the least possible delay to Liberia.

Before these ships had anchored at Key West, sorrow, suffering and disease, the usual sad attendants upon the victims of the slave trade, had reduced the number of these poor Africans from 1,492 to 1,138; and though the Government sent an Agent in each of the chartered ships, and the Society a physician, to watch over their interests and guard their health, of the 1,138 who were received on board at Key West, but 893 were landed in Liberia. The young medical gentlemen employed by the Government and the Society in this service of philanthropy, were Dr. Webster Lindsly, W. P. Young, M. D., Dr. J. M. McCalla, and Dr. Grymes, all of Washington, who returned, we are happy to say, from the discharge of their painful and arduous duties, in good health. The Agent of the U. S. Government for Recaptured Africans, the Rev. John Seys, resident at Monrovia, devoted himself assiduously to the welfare of these Africans, while much sympathy and kindness were expressed towards them by the people of Liberia.

The unexpected arrival at Monrovia, on the 8th of August, of the *Storm King*, with 619 slaves, captured by the Steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. Dornin, and within twenty-four hours thereafter of the ship *Erie*, a prize to the Steamer *Mohican*, Lieut. J. W. Dunnington, having 867 slaves on board, and the well founded expectation of

 Proceedings of Directors.

speedy accessions, by other captures, to these numbers, excited serious apprehension and alarm in the Government and among the citizens of Liberia; and by the earliest opportunity President Benson informed the Society of the facts in the case, and of the great evils he considered inevitable from the introduction into that small civilized community of large numbers of liberated barbarians, unless means should be amply supplied by the United States and the control of them be exclusively confided to the Liberian Government. In view of the communications of President Benson, of the Rev. John Seys, and others, and in accordance with the recommendation of the New York State Colonization Society, the Executive Committee invited a special meeting of the Board of Directors, to consider the relations of this Society to the recaptured Africans and Liberia, and to adopt such measures as should be judged best for the interests of all concerned.

On the 24th of October the Directors met in this city, when a statement, with despatches and documents, was submitted by the Executive Committee, and the whole subject demanding consideration, referred to a special committee, who, the next day, presented the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WASHINGTON CITY, *October 25, 1860.*

To the Board of Directors of the A. Col. Society:

GENTLEMEN:

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the relations of the American Colonization Society and the Republic of Liberia, concerning recaptured Africans, and especially what action of the Board of Directors is necessary and proper under existing circumstances, have agreed to present the following report, and propose the accompanying resolution for adoption:

"The interests of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, are, in the judgment of the Committee, identical in relation to Recaptured Africans, as in all other respects. The safety and peace of the Commonwealth, and the wisest provision for the support and training to civilized habits of the Recaptives, are alike to be sought.

"By reference to the Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848, and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia within the space of twelve months from the date thereof, were to be

Proceedings of Directors.

binding both on the Society and the Republic, it appears that article 4th provided that 'Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.'

"This agreement was ratified, with certain explanations by the Government of Liberia, by resolution of its Senate bearing date March 2, 1849, [in which ratification,] to prevent subsequent misunderstanding, and to make more clear the meaning of sections 7 and 9 of article 1, and article 4.

"The ratified treaty, thus explained, was received by this Society, and no objections were made to the proposed explanations. By the acquiescence of this Board, and by the action under this Agreement as explained by both parties, it might be fairly supposed that they were accepted by the Board, though no formal resolutions to that effect appear to have been adopted.

"Ten years after the forming of this agreement, for the first time, the practical question arose as to the rights and relations of the parties under article 4th, when the Government of the United States returned to Africa the Recaptured Africans of the Echo, in the Niagara, and landed them in the Republic of Liberia, under a contract with the Society to support them one year.

"The question as to the relations between this Society and the Government of Liberia, in regard to this matter, was, at the session of the Board of Directors held in January, 1859, referred to a committee, consisting of the President of the Society and the Executive Committee, to report some proper mode of settling it.

"In the absence of President Latrobe from the meeting in January last, no action was taken on the subject.

"By the numerous captures of slavers which have been made since the Board adjourned, and the landing in Liberia of some twenty-three hundred Africans, increased excitement has arisen in Liberia, accompanied by alarm for the future safety of the Republic, should the American cruisers continue to act with equal vigor and land their cargoes.

"By numerous letters recently received from President Benson and others, it is apparent that a decision on the whole subject ought no longer to be delayed; your committee, therefore, recommend for the adoption of this Board the following resolution:

"Whereas, by the resolution of the Senate of Liberia, dated on the 2d of March, 1849, the agreement made between the Commissioners on the part of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, in New York, on the 20th of July, 1848, was ratified upon the explanations given by the said Commissioners, and set forth at length in said resolution; and whereas doubts have arisen whether the silent acquiescence of this Society in said explanations is a sufficient expression of concurrence on its part to give validity to said articles of agreement, therefore, to exclude all possibility of doubt in the premises,

Proceedings of Directors.

“ Be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, That they hereby expressly concur in the explanations aforesaid, and do consent that the articles of agreement aforesaid shall have at all times the effect therein suggested.

“ We thus formally ratify the agreement, as explained by the Senate of Liberia, and remove all doubt as to its validity.

“ In accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and to carry out its object, we also submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the Board :

“ Resolved, That this Society agree to transfer to the Liberian Government the execution of its contracts for one year's support and care of the recaptives which were landed in Liberia during the months of August and September, 1860, holding it bound, as proposed by President Benson, faithfully to fulfill all our obligations assumed in said contracts.

“ Resolved, That so long as it may be deemed expedient to land recaptured Africans in Liberia, and the Government of the United States desire to employ the agency of this Society in the care and support of recaptured Africans in Liberia, and it can be done in harmony with the Government of Liberia, this Society will continue to commit to that Government the execution of such contracts with the United States Government.

“ Resolved, That this Society does not desire to make a profit in the transaction of this work of humanity, whether as the agent of the United States Government or as aiding the Liberian Government, and that inasmuch as for a long period the youthful recaptives will require care and be a source of expense to the Liberian Government, we recognize the justice of receiving and holding all money devoted by the Government of the United States to their support, subject to the use and order of the authorities of Liberia, to be drawn by such person and on such terms as may be agreed upon by said Government and this Board.

“ Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Republic of Liberia, in order to assure all parties interested as to the wise and safe disposal of the recaptives, and the faithful expenditure of the funds for their best interests, to provide by act of the Legislature for the appointment of Commissioners for recaptured Africans, whose duties shall be fully defined by law.

“ Resolved, That any money now in the Society's treasury unexpended of the appropriations made by Congress at its last session, be placed at the control of the Government of Liberia, or expended at its direction, on condition said Government binds itself to fulfill all the obligations imposed on this Society by the United States Government for the support and care of the recaptives for one year : and on the further condition that the emigrant agent of this Society, and the agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, shall at all times have full privilege to examine into the care and disposition

Proceedings of Directors.

of the recaptured while in pupilage, and their representations of any neglect or injustice, properly made to the Liberian Government, shall be attended to, and due correction applied.

“*Resolved*, That in instances where apprenticed recaptives are treated with cruelty, or their education, food, or clothing, as provided for in the indentures, are not furnished, on the complaint of this Society's agent, or the United States agent, examination shall be made and the indentures forfeited.

“*Resolved*, That this Board expresses its earnest desire and trust, that the recaptured may be so cared for as to become fully incorporated as a portion of the civilized Christian community of Liberia, with all the rights of its native born citizens.

“*Resolved*, In order to perfect the arrangements referred to in the foregoing resolutions, Dr. James Hall be, and he is hereby, appointed a Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, to convey them to the Government of Liberia, and to enter into such a contract with the latter as shall carry them into full effect, to be binding from its date, but subject to modification, if, on being hereafter submitted to this Board, there should seem to be occasion therefor.

“*Resolved*, That should it be in the power of the Financial Secretary, Rev. William McLain, to leave the United States for Africa, along with Dr. Hall, he be united with the latter in the commission now created.”

Dr. James Hall, appointed Commissioner to carry into complete effect with the Government of Liberia the views of the Directors, sailed in the *Stevens* on the first of November for that Republic; and upon the distinguished ability and prudence of this gentleman, and his large experience in African affairs, the Committee and friends of the Society rely for the accomplishment of the objects of his mission, in a manner most satisfactory. In the ship with the Commissioner were sent supplies to the value of more than \$14,000, for the recaptured Africans.

Under date of October 31, 1860, President Benson informs the Society of the capture of the bark *Cora* by the U. S. Ship *Constellation*, and the landing from her of 644 slaves, and that 616 slaves had been landed from the brig *Bonita*, a prize to the U. S. Ship *San Jacinto*.

“So that,” says the President, “we have had landed in the Republic, within about two months, nearly four thousand recaptives, of whom this Government will have to render an account in the future,

 Tabular Statement of Recaptured Africans.

both in this and the next world. We are alarmed! yet we tremblingly received them in Liberia, under the firm belief that the American Colonization Society will, with characteristic justice and benevolence, promptly accede to, and have carried out, the plan and arrangements proposed and fully set forth in my communications by the *Storm King*, and the *President Benson*. Pray relieve us without delay. In addition to humanity, nothing has tended to influence this Government to allow such a number of wild savages to be landed here in our communities before the proper understanding and provision, than the unwavering confidence this Government has in the justice, benevolence and purity of motives of the American Colonization Society; that our patrons, by whom during so many years of anxiety and discouragement, we were fostered, would do right by acting justly toward Liberia."

The following table shows the number of Africans captured, the number landed in Liberia, the mortality which occurred in the intervening period, and exhibits something of the cruel effects of the slave trade:

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

<i>Landed at Key West</i> —From the Wildfire, - - - -	507
" William, - - - -	513
" Bogota, - - - -	412

Total, 1,432

<i>Died at Key West</i> , - - - - -	294
<i>Embarked for Liberia</i> —By the Castillian, - - - -	400
" South Shore, - - - -	355
" Star of the Union, - - - -	383

Total, 1,138

<i>Died on the passage</i> , - - - - -	245
<i>Landed in Liberia</i> —From the Castillian, at Cape Mount, - - - -	308
" South Shore, at Bassa, - - - -	240
" Star of the Union, at Sinou, - - - -	343

Total, 891

	Captured.	Died.	Landed.
Erie, - - - - -	897	30	867
Storm King, - - - - -	619	3	616
Cora, - - - - -	705	11	694
Bonita, - - - - -	622	6	616

Total landed, - - 2,793

From Key West, 891

Total, 3,684

Policy of the Federal Government.

In a letter of October 31, 1860, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the Rev. John Seys, United States Agent for Recaptured Africans, says:

"It affords me much pleasure to have the honor of informing you that the recaptives of the notorious *Echo*, brought here by the *Niagara* in November, 1858, are, with a few exceptions, alive and well, making rapid improvement in the arts of civilized life, and many of them regular attendants on the worship of God and members of Christian churches.

"The base and unfounded slander perpetrated against the people of Liberia by a certain correspondent of Key West, I am happy to be able to refute. That any one of the *Echoites* was ever taken back to Congo, sold again and recaptured in the *Wildfire* or any other slaver is entirely false.

"Allow me to say that two hundred Africans were landed here from the *Niagara*, some 70 having died on the way. Of those, ten died from disease and emaciation soon after landing, and on my arrival here on the 24th December, I found 190.

"These were well taken care of by the American Colonization Society, and after a proper time bound out by the authorities of Liberia to citizens generally. The President insisting on a distribution of these people among the different counties: 30 were sent to Grand Cape Mount; 30 to Grand Bassa; 25 to Sinou; 30 to Cape Palmas, and the balance (75) kept in Monrovia and the rural settlements up the river. I went down the coast myself with them. Now, of all these people, we can give account to the best of our knowledge, based on careful counting and research.

"The people of Cape Palmas, are alive, well, contented, and improving rapidly: this has been said by Rev. Mr. Hoffman, and published; and Bishop Burns would have furnished me with a written statement of a similar character, but the unexpected despatch of the *Bonita*, and her sailing to-day, prevents him.

"The people of Grand Cape Mount are all alive and well. One man found a wife in the cargo of the *Erie*, and it was a rare gratification to me to let him have her immediately.

"At Sinou two have died; their graves can be pointed out to the correspondent at Key West, and if he ever visits us he would learn that two of these Congoes of the *Echo*, are married to American wives. Of those left here, two deaths occurred, as far as my knowledge extends. One boy who had been attached to the family of the Rev. John Roberts, and one girl bound to a Mrs. Afons, who died of small pox. The remainder are to be seen and known, giving evidence of the wisdom and humanity of that Government which, at such an outlay, snatched them from endless bondage, and sent them here to be free and happy.

 Policy of the Federal Government.

“The sheer ignorance of this Key West correspondent will appear, when it is told that Congo River is some 1,968 miles from Monrovia, that the value of fifty slaves would be expended in journeying by land from here to take one back to be resold; that the journey would be dangerous in the extreme to any Liberian; and lastly, that to go by sea to carry a slave is an impracticability. No vessel trades between this place and Congo River.” * * * *

That a single doubt exists of the general wisdom and benevolence of our Government towards the Recaptured Africans, is a cause for deep regret. The misery and mortality which have prevailed among them for a time after their capture, are the natural consequences and results of the African Slave Trade. The policy of the Federal Government, and the endeavors of this Society, are directed to alleviate their distresses, civilize their habits, improve their condition, and confer upon them the inestimable blessings of Christian character and Christian hope. Liberia was founded to become a home for them, as well as for our free colored population. In no other region will be found a soil and climate so well adapted to their health and comfort, truer friends, or equal advantages. The wisdom and benevolence of Virginia statesmen first urged the adoption by the Federal Government of its present humane policy towards Recaptured Africans: it has met with general approbation, and we trust will long continue to illustrate the kindness and liberality of our country towards those cast in wretchedness and helplessness upon its care. Here it may be proper to remark, that the sum allowed by the Government to the Society for the Africans sent out in the *Niagara* was \$150 each, a sum, as stated by the President, much less than when the Government managed the business by its own Agents. “But,” says the Report of the Massachusetts Society, “the price needs no apology. It costs \$75 each, on an average, to carry over civilized emigrants and take care of them six months, when we can foresee our own business and make economical arrangements, charging nothing for accommodations and facilities which have already cost large amounts. To take care of totally uncivilized paupers, provide for all of them a year, and be responsible for the education and support of the children

Prospect of Emigration.

till of age, at twice that sum, and to do this whenever called upon, and not able even to guess when the call may come, or for how many we must provide, is doing the work as cheap as the Government ought to desire."

We regret that the sum of \$150 each for the care and support of the recaptives sent from Key West, failed to receive the sanction of the Senate, and that \$100 was substituted as the price.

In the early part of the year, the Executive Committee instructed the Traveling Secretary, the Rev. John Orcutt, to visit the West, and ascertain the condition of certain free persons of color from Arkansas, make known to them the advantages of Liberia, and inform them that ten thousand dollars were appropriated by the Society to aid any respectable numbers of their families who might decide to seek homes in that Republic.

Mr. Orcutt found a portion of the free colored population of the West disposed to consider the subject, and some of the most intelligent and respectable preparing to emigrate.

The last Reports of the New York and Massachusetts Societies, express decided opinions, that the disposition of our free colored people to emigrate to Liberia is increasing, and must continue to increase.

"Aroused," says the New York Report, "by late events to consider their prospects in America, seeing no probability of an early solution of the difficulties in their situation, to some extent becoming acquainted with the magnitude of Africa, and its resources of wealth, and above all convinced, by undeniable facts, of the prosperity and success of Liberia, our free colored population are, to an extent far beyond that of any former period, ready to go forth and take possession of their inviting inheritance. With this promise of future emigration, the Society will need in coming years an enlarged stream of voluntary benevolence, and thus urge forward to far greater results a work already so well begun."

The Massachusetts Report enumerates several reasons, producing a conviction in the minds of our most intelligent and thoughtful free colored people, that "Africa offers the most encouraging prospect of a satisfactory home. Thither the most intelligent and enterprising among them are annually going, and must continue to go in increas-

 Fair: Commerce.

ing numbers, and the performance of our duty towards them will require increasing means."

From the Report of the Pennsylvania Society we learn that the prejudice of the colored population of that State is giving way, and many desire to help forward the work of an African nationality. Hence a larger emigration of this class has taken place the last twelve months, than previously during any equal period.

We have sought in vain from Liberia exact and complete statistical information in regard to population, education, commerce, agriculture, occupations, and results of mechanical industry, and can report only general statements of decided progress in all that adds vigor and prosperity to a State.

At the National Fair, held in March last at Bassa, but two counties (owing to difficulty of communication at that season with that place) were represented. Yet the "articles exhibited are reported as of greater variety, of better quality, and of larger quantity, than at any previous Fair. Cotton, white and brown sugar, coffee of a very superior quality, cattle and poultry, vegetables and fruits of extraordinary growth, as well as numerous specimens of manufacturing and mechanical skill, gratified the eyes of the visitors."

Some of the native chiefs have engaged in the cultivation of cotton, and at their own request been supplied with seed by the President. In compliance with a resolution of the Directors, at their meeting last year, a few agricultural implements, and among them four cotton gins, have been placed for sale at cost in the public store at Monrovia.

Of the commerce of Liberia, our returns are imperfect. For the year ending September 30, 1859, the custom house of the port of Monrovia shows a total of imports of - - - - \$143,854
 Exports, - - - - - 190,369
 Excess of exports, - - - - - 46,515

Of the imports, \$86,651 was from the United States, \$31,908 from Great Britain, \$24,634 from Hamburg, \$439 from Amsterdam, and

Native Tribes.

\$222 from Italy. Of the exports, \$60,493 was to the United States, \$62,996 to Great Britain, \$65,565 to Hamburg, and \$1,315 to Sierra Leone.

The exports were, 495,194 gallons of palm oil, 333 tons of camwood, 2,335 pounds of ivory, 19,474 pounds of sugar, 10,707 gallons of molasses, 1,007 pounds of coffee, and 775 bushels of palm kernels.

From five other ports of entry in Liberia, returns have not been received, yet one of them, Bassa, is known to be a principal mart for the palm oil and coffee trade. The failure of our Government to admit Liberian vessels to our ports on the same terms as those of other most favored nations, and on which our vessels are admitted to hers, disposes the Liberians to seek from England their supplies. It has been well said, "The Liberians would be good customers to the United States, for which they have every preference, if they were allowed to be such. They would purchase our manufactured goods of all kinds, and pay for them in their ivory, camwood, palm oil, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the course of our Government shuts out the Liberian customer, and drives him to England, where he finds encouragement." "You will see," says President Benson in May last, "by the *Herald*, that two Liberian vessels, the brig *E. N. Royce* and the schooner *Moses Shepperd*, left here last week with full cargoes of Liberian produce for England. This we may regard as a mere beginning."

The influence of the Liberian Government over the native tribes under its authority and beyond its jurisdiction, continues to increase, and is attended with the growth of civilization and its precious fruits of good order, industry, comfort, and peace. Under the "act to maintain peace and enforce order upon the highways of the Territory," President Benson announced his purpose to have the barricades of the towns in the Cape Mount district demolished, and subsequently he visited that place, summoned the hostile chiefs to meet in a convention, heard their complaints, reconciled their differences, enforced the principles of justice, and taught the lesson of peace. Wars had raged among these chiefs for many years, and no

Education.

one, says the Liberia Herald, that considers the destruction, avarice, and horror of the slave-trade, and its blighting effects upon all the interests of the country, can fail to rejoice that peace is restored, and so much good accomplished without any resort to force. The removal of the barricades made all to realize that the Government of Liberia was their common safe-guard, nor were the presence and decisions of the President less effectual in the peaceful adjustment of difficulties between several chiefs to the leeward, at New Sesters, Trade Town, and Grand Bassa proper. Fines were imposed on several chiefs for their delinquencies, and promptly paid.

In allusion to the fact that a tax of one dollar had been imposed, with the consent of the chiefs, on each male adult under their authority, President Benson says, the townships within this Republic, with few exceptions, are amply provided with schools, yet it is my purpose, so soon as the taxation law begins to operate among the aborigines, to establish, under the jurisdiction of an existing law, at least one common school in each county, the number to be increased in proportion as circumstances may justify, for the special, though not exclusive tuition of native youth.

It is a fact of much interest that funds to the amount of more than \$80,000, are held in trust by an incorporated Society in Massachusetts, and by the New York State Colonization Society, for the establishment and support of Liberia College, the whole of which is yielding a satisfactory income. The funds held in New York support a number of students at the Alexander High School, in Monrovia, and other Institutions.

The friends of Africa must rejoice to know that scholars at the Alexander High School, at Monrovia, are instructed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, and that in various Missionary Seminaries in Liberia and at Sierra Leone, as well as on other parts of that coast, native Africans are in the process of education, not only for commercial business and various secular professions, but for the Holy Ministry of Christ.

New Building of the Society.

On the 20th of June last, arrived at Monrovia a small and beautiful steamer, the *Seth Grosvenor*, Capt. Reinner, built and sent to Liberia by the New York State Colonization Society, in compliance with the order of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, a mercantile firm of Monrovia, and intended to be used in conveying the mails, freight and passengers, from one point of the coast of that Republic to the other. Her arrival diffused universal joy.

"Whether," says the *Liberia Christian Advocate*, "she proves successful to the extent of her owners' expectations, we hail her as the certain harbinger and pledge of other early coming vessels, adopting her means of locomotion, but arranging themselves side by side with the white-winged crafts, for the furtherance of African civilization and improvement."

The building ordered by the Directors to be erected for the business and accommodation of this Society, is nearly completed, and may be left to speak for itself, of the skill and taste of the architect, and of the ability and fidelity of the gentlemen to whom was confided the progress and management of the work. The responsibilities in this case have been discharged with cheerfulness, and at an expense of time and labor which must be highly appreciated by the Directors and by all the friends of the Institution. For the following description of this building we are indebted to Mr. Neilson, the architect:

The site of the new building, which will contain, with other apartments, the offices of the American Colonization Society, fronts twenty-five feet on Pennsylvania avenue, and eighty-two feet nine inches on $4\frac{1}{2}$ street, at the southwest intersection.

As the building is intended to produce the largest revenue that can be obtained from it without interfering with its use as an office for the Society, the whole ground floor is appropriated to business purposes, and consists of one store fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, sixty-feet in depth, with an average width of twenty feet, having a handsome entrance on the avenue, and a wider one, for heavy goods, about midway of the store, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ street. This last entrance also communicates with the cellar of the store. There are, on $4\frac{1}{2}$ street, three stores, one twenty-four feet by fifteen feet, one sixteen feet by nineteen, one sixteen feet by fifteen feet, all provided with good cellars. The entrance to the offices and upper rooms is on the angle of the streets. The main stair ascending almost from the door, is five feet wide and of easy rise, leading in one flight to the second story,

Agencies.

which contains the offices of the Society—three rooms, en suite, making a length of sixty feet, on an average width of seventeen feet. These rooms contain a good brick fire-proof safe, and have water and the usual conveniences of gas, etc., and are furnished with fire-places. On the same floor are two good offices, one twenty-seven feet by sixteen feet, and one twenty-four feet by fifteen feet, accessible from the corridor, perfectly lighted and ventilated, and furnished with fire-places.

The third story which is fourteen feet high in clear pitch, is reached by a continuance of the same five-foot-wide easy stairway. It contains one very good office, about twenty-five feet by twenty-four feet, fronting on the avenue, and on 4½ street, also the large meeting Hall and Committee rooms. The Hall is thirty-eight feet by twenty-six, has abundant closets and a Committee room of twenty-four feet by fifteen feet. At this story the stair changes to a more simple one in two flights, each four feet wide, lighted from above, covering, at the landing, water-closets and other water fixtures, and leading to the fourth and last story: this is divided into three large and three medium sized rooms, all of good pitch, well lighted, supplied with chimney flues, and all opening on well ventilated passages. The roof which is flat is separated from the fourth story by a considerable air space.

The building is most substantially constructed. On a heavy stone foundation, laid in hydraulic cement, stands the first story of cast-iron. The upper part of the building, on both fronts, being of light colored and dark freestones mixed, backed by thick walls of brick in cement. Wherever possible, the partition walls are of brick, and the whole structure is separated at the roof, from surrounding buildings, by a fire-wall substantially coped with brick in cement. The roof is covered with tin.

The style of the building is Italian. The windows of the second, third, and fourth stories, are arched, and are capped and enriched; the building is divided by ranges of quoins separating the fronts, and covered by a dentil cornice and ballustrade.

The Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Traveling Secretary of the Society, has continued his earnest and judicious efforts in New England with his usual success. He reports favorably of the state of public sentiment in the States visited.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER has done much during the year to awaken new interest in the cause in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; in each of which exist at present State Societies, well disposed to second endeavors to aid the influence of the Society and increase its funds.

New Jersey Settlement.

The Rev. B. O. PLIMPTON and J. C. STOCKTON, Esq., have been engaged in northern Ohio with their usual zeal and success.

The attention of the Directors has been repeatedly invited to the subject of establishing a settlement on the highlands east of Bassa, purchased some years ago by the New Jersey State Colonization Society, nor have the Executive Committee neglected any reasonable means for the accomplishment of this object. They sought the sanction and co-operation of President Benson, and early in the year resolved, in compliance with the wishes of the New Jersey Society, to expend the funds it had kindly advanced in opening a road and preparing the way for this new interior settlement. They appealed earnestly, through the Repository, to the free people of color; exhibiting to them the multiplied and great advantages of such settlement, trusting that a few respectable families would consent to become pioneers in the enterprise. This hope is not yet realized. The Committee cannot doubt that an object so desirable will at no distant day be attained.

The road from the St. Paul's River to Careysburg was for a season suspended, by the action of the Liberian Government, but the Executive Committee of this Society have neglected no proper means for hastening its completion. The opening of this road for wagon communication will greatly diminish the cost of removing emigrants with their stores from Monrovia, as well as prove highly conducive to the trade and prosperity of Careysburg and settlements which may rise in its vicinity.

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, who has devoted so large a portion of his active and earnest Christian life to Liberia, urges that she send her coming and increasing population to the healthy mountains and valleys of the interior.

“Let Careysburg, (he says,) with its rapid improvements and natural resources, be but the beginning of a number of such settlements. Let New Jersey persevere in her settlement of Bassa. Let Pennsylvania furnish us with twenty families and means to locate them on the Junk River, that fine, healthy, rich country, where millions of acres of land invite the immigrant to come, and be rich and happy.”

Testimony to Health and Good Order.

The testimony of the Rev. Francis Burns, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a citizen of that Republic for nearly, if not quite, twenty years, on one or two points, should not be omitted in this Report. Alluding to the reported unhealthiness of the African climate, he writes :

“In good health, no more fears need now be entertained in coming to Liberia, than may be felt by individuals in coming out to reside in the southern cities of the Union. A great many lives are thrown away here, that might be saved with only suitable care on the part of the individuals themselves.” Further, he observes, “No doubt exists now, I should suppose, in the mind of any one, that Liberia is naturally and sufficiently affluent in resources to meet the demands of a great people. Developments have been made in nothing on an extensive scale. The means are wanting to do this. But a sufficient number of trials have been made in the several departments of manual labor life, as well as in other directions, about which it is our duty to be concerned to know, forever to settle the question of Liberia’s natural capabilities to support and make prosperous and happy a great population.”

In the early part of last year, as the Presidential election approached, political orators and writers urged the claims of their respective candidates with vehemence and words of bitter invective and reproaches. The friends of this young Republic feared that intemperance of speech and writing might be succeeded by some public disorders.

In his Inaugural Address, President Benson uttered a few sentences, expressive of his hopes for the future, which the people of the United States will do well to hear :

“Fellow-citizens, in proportion as years increase upon me, do I discover the vastness of the field, and the responsibility of the work marked out by Divine Providence for Liberia upon this continent. Who is it that can look through the vista of the future, without being satisfied that there must in the very nature of things be an extensive expansion of our Territory ; co-extensive with which, we trust, will be the diffusion of Religion, letters, and law, and a rapid assimilation to us, of the teeming tribes of this vast continent, their confederation or consolidation with us—tribes, many of whom, in their seclusion in central Africa, now possess all the essential elements and susceptibilities of a great and noble people ; and surely one cannot refrain from indulging in an anticipation almost amounting to a certainty, of a glorious future for Liberia, a future whose glory will exceed the present in brilliancy, far more than the clear noonday does the beclouded morning sun.

Conclusion.

“Let our friends in foreign lands, who have for many years anxiously watched our progress; whose prayers and means have for so long a time, been kindly and magnanimously tendered in our behalf; whose solicitude for our well being and success is no less than our own; let them know, let them from this moment receive this declaration most respectfully made unto them, as an assurance emanating from the heart of each individual citizen of Liberia separately, and then again as emanating in the aggregate from every heart united in one, that ‘Liberia will not! cannot! and shall not be disgraced by civil wars!’ Let the declaration of truth go forth to them this day, that their fears of civil war amongst us during the last year were unfounded; such a thought, apprehension or intention could find no place to exist in any Liberian’s head or heart.”

Let, then, this Society thank God and take courage. Let us cherish the principles and policy of its Founders; let us forsake not their way. High above political controversies and sectional prejudices, in the spirit of Christian patriotism and philanthropy, they sought to accomplish the sublimest ends by worthiest means; to unite all true hearts in all the States of this glorious Union in a scheme commending itself to the universal reason, unlimited in the extent and duration of its beneficence. Powerless except by consent, mighty through the popular will; two races are interested in the success of this Society, and Africa with all her millions awaits the blessings which it would communicate, through her returning children—the treasures of civilized institutions, commerce, and the revelations of the Divine Saviour of the world. In the imitation of His example, the establishment and enlargement of His Kingdom is our glory.

Comparatively worthless are all perishable monuments; inexpressibly sublime the deliverance of immortal souls from the bondage of corruption, and their introduction to the perfect liberty of the Sons of God. Then only will the benevolence of this Society be fully realized, when every descendant of Africa shall feel its benignant influence.

Touched with gratitude to the Almighty for his incomparable blessings, may this Nation have grace to achieve a work for Africa, surpassing, in the judgment of the wise and good, the glory of the greatest deeds as yet recorded in her Annals!

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Address of Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of this Society was held in the Hall of the Smithsonian Institution on the evening of the 15th of January, 1861. The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the Chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. PETER PARKER, of Washington.

The President of the Society then addressed the meeting in the following words:

We have met here to-night to commemorate the organization of our Society in December, 1816. Our country had then just emerged from war. Less than two years had elapsed since the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Victories at sea, victories upon land, had signalized the martial character of our people. The sectional disaffection that had existed at the commencement of the war had been drowned in the triumphs of the "United States" and the "Constitution," Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, and Lundy's Lane, and Chippewa, and New Orleans. A common danger had united all men. Commercial activity was the order of the day. The national energy, ceasing to manifest itself in battle, had turned to the subjugation of the wilderness. Mr. MONROE had just been elected President, and was tranquilly awaiting inauguration. Business of every description prospered; and in the quiet of peace, the better appreciated because of the late hot strife, we found ourselves a proud, and brave, and contented nation.

It was at such a time, when a future, bright with promise, was opening to our people, that the distresses of *another* people in our midst, but not of us, and who had no future, attracted the sympathies of statesmen and philanthropists. CLAY, whose clarion voice cheered the hearts of his countrymen when saddened by defeat; RANDOLPH, whose eloquence and sarcasm, whose quick retort and biting jest have become traditional; MADISON, the commentator of the Constitution, the President of the Republic it had created, by whom the war, just ended, had been brought to a triumphant close; CALDWELL, the philanthropist; MERCER, whose heart embraced every human interest under every sky; and KEY, the accomplished lawyer, the Christian gentleman, the patriot poet, who, amid the din of war, "the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air," conceived and gave to his country the noblest ode that ever yet adorned a nation's song—these were the men who, with others like

Address of Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe.

them, perfected the plan of a home for the free people of color of the United States, where, on another continent, they too might have a future, in the long vista of which war might hang up its banners, peace display its trophies, religion erect its altars, until prophecy should be fulfilled.

Of all that was done in the years following the peace of 1815, whether in commercial enterprise, clearing the forest, exploring the mine, building the manufactory, constructing the highway, nothing was more worthy of praise than this turning aside, as it were, from the grand march of events, that the weak and the dependent might have such a future as we have suggested. And so will History yet speak of the American Colonization Society. She may pass by without comment men prominent in the politics of the hour; the countless heroes of small occasions; the orators of party, rising, rocket-like and noisily, only to explode and disappear—all these History at pleasure may ignore, but Liberia, a nation now among the nations, will not permit its founders to be forgotten.

It is well known to all who have been in the habit of attending the meetings of our Society how carefully all tendency to political discussion has been avoided. Occupying, as we have done, a common ground between the North and the South, we have confined ourselves to topics germane to the exclusive object of the association—the removal of the free people of color, with their own consent, to Africa. Nor is it intended now to depart from this Constitutional observance, when reference is thus made to what may be termed the hallowed memories of our cause. On occasion, however, when we are forced to regard it as a possibility, at the least, that this meeting of our Society, with its present constituency, may be our last, we may be permitted to look back, though through tears, to the day when there were no such words as dissolution and disunion; when the Republic—*E pluribus Unum*—swept forward in beauty on the highway of what then seemed a glorious destiny, and illustrated its bounteous capability of good in such creations as our own. We may be permitted, we repeat, to recall these reminiscences of the past, if only to express the hope that, as they are common to the whole people, the heart of the whole people may yet swell with them, until, as between brothers who have stood opposed, the fame of a common mother, the generous rivalries of a common manhood, may moderate and overcome the angry feelings of a temporary strife, and the harmony of a household, hallowed in the estimation of every lover of liberty and friend of humanity throughout the world, may be again restored.

But whatever result, the importance of Colonization, in connexion with the free people of color, cannot be impaired. The differences of race, the prejudices of caste, are independent of the aggrandizement or the belittling of nations. The law of labor, the relation of wages to supply and demand, the certainty that in the competition inevitable upon the increase of the aggregate of our population, the weaker of the two races must emigrate or be extirpated, not by force, but by want and its attendant sufferings—all these causes will continue to operate, whether we remain or are reconstituted one people, form two or more great confederacies, or are split into thirty-three independent States, with free cities *ad libitum* in addition.

Address of Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe.

Should the example of Arkansas, which has expelled the free people of color, be imitated in the slaveholding States, and the example of Indiana and Maryland, which exclude them, be followed in the Free States, and the experience of Canada be realized at the North in regard to them—and this is not merely possible, but probable—what, then, will be the situation of the free people of color? What will Liberia then be to them but a blessed refuge, and upon whom will such blessings be showered as upon those who founded the African Republic, and upon those whose hands afterwards upheld it?

In a word, the mighty fact, testified to by the recent and all the preceding censuses, cannot be overlooked; that, in 1890, the present thirty-one millions of the inhabitants of the United States will have increased to one hundred millions; and in 1930, at the end of but a single lifetime from to-day, to two hundred and forty millions. On this one fact, independent as it must be of every thing but internecine war, or famine, or pestilence—which God, in his infinite mercy, avert—rests the whole theory of colonization.

Come, then, what may, Colonizationists have but one alternative—they must remain true to this cause and firm in the support of it. The best interests of the free people of color are in their keeping. Africa still stretches forth its hands for the boon of civilization and the Gospel, which the descendants of the children of the soil are alone competent to confer. The march of events halts not, nations and individuals fall in the ranks, but others fill their places, and the onward movement still continues. Colonization has its position in it; and if Colonizationists neither grow weary nor faint by the way, their goal will be success, and should the worst come to the worst, and our country sink from beneath us, we will cherish, all the more reverently, these memories, which will recall the mighty and united people from whom Colonization sprung; still hoping, however, for better things unto the end; like the lad, who, on the deck of the sinking Arctic, continued to fire the signal as the whelming wave rolled over the cannon, which it was his duty to discharge.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The audience was then addressed by the Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I almost wish to be excused from saying anything. Indeed, I feel that I am standing here very much like a crooked stick, which the committee have hastily caught up by the wayside, to help the Society over this soft spot in the path of its present anniversary. Disappointed in the expectation of being borne this evening on the splendid chariots of eloquence which had been looked for from abroad, I was apprized at a late moment of the honor extended to me by the invitation to take a part in the exercises of this meeting. Without time for any adequate preparation for so distinguished a service, I have come to respond briefly to the call, as best I may, under these unfavorable circumstances.

Of course I am not your orator. I only rise to bear my testimony and make a little exhortation, after the very full and instructive presentation of your esteemed Secretary in the report to which we have just listened.

Address of Rev. Byron Sunderland.

With your indulgence, therefore, sir, and that of the assembly, I will submit a few fragmentary and desultory remarks, by way at least, of observing the forms, if not enhancing the interest, of this occasion.

Yet indeed it would be idle in me to attempt at any time or under any circumstances to inform you, sir, or your associates in this Society, or even the auditory usually convened on the occasions of your anniversaries, in regard to the ancient or modern condition of Africa, or in regard to the affairs of colonization along the coasts of that great continent, or in regard to the Republic of Liberia, or in regard to the fostering care which the American Colonization Society has extended to that infant State—or, in short, in regard to any of the great facts, principles, or results, involved in that sublime and beneficent undertaking. Some of you have been prominent participators for many years in this series of deeply interesting events. And your names are already written on that scroll which the muse of history will bear down to posterity, as among the illustrious benefactors of mankind.

I see before me presiding here a gentleman whose energies have long been devoted with, I had almost said a paternal solicitude, to this noble cause, and from whom I heard, but two years ago, on this very spot, one of the most elegant and thrilling recitals of the entire Liberian enterprise, to which I have ever listened. I see before me the two Secretaries of the Society, one of them having long and efficiently controlled its financial operations, and who has just now crowned all the labors of former years, by one of the most energetic and praise-worthy labors, in fitting out the three vessels that have so recently borne back to their native land so many hundreds of unfortunate and suffering Africans, while the other has literally grown gray in the service of a people whose distant shores he has visited in his mission of philanthropy, and in whose behalf he has often pleaded so earnestly and so eloquently.

I see before me another gentleman now, from the Commercial Metropolis, who also has devoted his life to the same great cause, and whom neither the perils of the deep nor the discomforts of a protracted residence in that distant land, separated from home and kindred, and all that men hold dear in life, could restrain from acting forth his self-sacrificing spirit in behalf of the despised and down-trodden tribes of that benighted but much-injured quarter of the globe.

I see before me other gentlemen, who have been actuated by a similar impulse, and have each, in their place and measure, borne up the cause of this noble philanthropy by their mutual efforts, counsel, and prayers.

And in this connection I am reminded, also, that you have been associated in your work, sir, with some of the greatest and noblest men that have adorned either this or any other age or country—men who have been renowned, both in the church and in the State—clergymen, scholars, jurists, statesmen, and orators, a catalogue which bears the names of HOPKINS, and FINLEY, and ALEXANDER, and RANDOLPH, and CLAY, and WEBSTER, and a host of others scarcely less distinguished—names that will stand unobscured for all time by the side of CLARKSON, and WILBERFORCE, and BUXTON, and the proud array of England's truest noblemen.

I feel, then, that I am standing, even now, in the presence of the very makers of history, and therefore it would be presumptuous, as well as idle, in one so

Address of Rev. Byron Sunderland.

incompetent as myself, to undertake to instruct you in reference to the vast and magnificent work in which you are engaged.

And, then, confining our view to the occurrences of the last year alone, what more could one say, or need to be said, than has been so well and admirably said by yourself, sir, and in the extracts from the Report we have heard this evening. I feel, sir, that in these documents we have received, not only the text, but the full sermon of this occasion. We need not call a more special attention to the topics therein discussed. They have already spoken for themselves.

What, therefore, remains for me, as an humble but honest friend of the cause, but only to add my testimony in a few brief words, and, as I said, to make a little exhortation following this great discourse? But where shall I begin, or what shall I say? Perhaps it makes but little difference. But, as we look at Africa, and ponder the dismal records of her past, we may truly wonder at the prospects which are now beginning to open upon her. As a natural philosopher, or as a political economist, we might have said, not one hundred nor even fifty years ago, there is no redemption for the sons of Ham; everything is against them, and chiefly their own vices and degradation. It is a land of pillage and slaughter, given up to the spoiler, and shadowed all over by the most terrific forms of barbaric violence and superstition. But, in an old book, written long ago by the Prophets of Israel, stands this mighty sentence:

“Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.”

In that sentence stands also the unbroken purpose of the Almighty, and there, confounding the pride of all human calculation, lies the secret of those events which are now in progress before our eyes for the salvation of Africa. In that sentence was hidden the electric fire which was to kindle the souls of the men who have in our times originated and borne forward the cause of African Colonization. In the secret of that sentence was the meeting held in this Metropolis on the night of the 21st of December, in the year 1816, where the grand conception was fostered into life, and whence soon after it took organic and living form, amid the correspondence of Presidents and Senators and Representatives, and of other wise, distinguished, and philanthropic men. But, though eloquence and religion came to its assistance, it had to struggle for its life. I need not now recall the objections which fell upon it from every quarter, like a storm of hail. It is now almost half a century since that beginning and those difficulties have vanished, one after another, before the steady and resistless tread of the Divine purpose. The struggle has been indeed severe, and the trials have seemed at times almost appalling, but to this hour a Divine Providence has maintained its own cause against all opposition; we have now no longer need to argue over again the points already settled. Speculations may well give place to positive and ocular events.

There stands Liberia, speaking for herself—there is the fruit of forty-four years of toil; there it stands a monument of God’s truth and fidelity to his word, in spite of human prejudice and passion, in spite of ignorance, apathy, and unconcern—in spite of misrepresentation, calumny, and abuse—in spite of former disasters, and present dangers, and every hostile demonstration, to tell what God hath wrought through the agency of this American colonizing

Address of Rev. F. A. Anderson.

force. If any yet remain, who doubt the tendency of these events, or deny the wisdom of the movement to which they may be traced, I turn them over to the coming time, when God, in his Providence, shall confound their skepticism, if not arouse them to an earnest co-operation in his designs.

Suppose the originators and friends of Colonization had for the last fifty years directed their energies only to the condition and prospects of the colored people in our own land—suppose their views had been limited and confined to work out some social or political salvation for this race within the borders of this Confederacy—where, to-day, would have been the scion of that Republic which is now flourishing on the shores of a continent; and which bears in its capsules, we fondly hope, the seeds of regeneration to all its tribes and territories.

Or suppose that the whole people of this Union had yielded a cordial and undivided support to the aims and objects of African Colonization from the beginning, where, to-day, might have been the advancing standards of the Liberian State? over how many millions in the heart of Africa yet unreclaimed might they have floated, the symbols of civil and religious freedom, of progress, improvement, civilization, and Christianity.

Nay, sir, you would not now be perplexed with the difficult question which is pressing on you to-day—that is, how, in the far-off Liberian hive, to crowd the increasing swarm which the Powers of the civilized world have rescued from hands of rapacity and violence, and gathered up from the sweep of the high-seas, over which they were being borne into bondage.

For one, sir, I have been astounded at the facts not only intimated in the Report of your Secretary, but even more fully disclosed in the usual annual report of the venerable Secretary of State, General Cass, for the current year; showing a frightful activity in the execrable business of the slave trade, and some of the efforts which have been made to arrest it.

It is stated, upon these authorities, that no less than twelve slavers, with the aggregate number of 3,119 negroes, have been seized by our Government vessels alone during the past twelve months; while we know that many more than this have been taken by vessels from Europe in the very act of their inhuman work. Of the number of Africans thus recaptured, nearly 4,000 have been returned to Liberia, in part by the agency of your Society. Sir, I thank God that it exists to-day, if for no other cause than that, to aid in mitigating, and, so far as possible, in counteracting the indescribable horrors of this piratical and despicable trade. But I will not dwell upon this.

Here is a proposition which has always struck my mind with a peculiar force, and early made me a friend of this cause. It is, that in reference to the white and black races, as they exist either in our own country or in other portions of the world, no plan, viewed in whatsoever light, has ever been broached or propounded, from any quarter, so feasible, and at the same time so benign in its influence upon all sides, and all the genuine interests of mankind, as this very system. No other scheme has actually succeeded so well, taking all things into view, and therefore, thus far, no other system has been able to so great a degree to array in its behalf the approving smiles of Providence. All other ideas are still struggling in embryo, or, yet crude and half developed, have consigned thousands of their unhappy subjects to the terrible relapse of savage ignorance,

Address of Rev. Byron Sunderland.

anarchy, cruelty, and blood. Tell me, then, you who have read the story of the African, whosoever found, for the last two hundred years, where is the record of any success in the amelioration of his condition, like that which has attended the projects and operations of this Society, on both sides of the ocean. This has been the thought and the foresight of many of the wisest and best men in all parts of our country for the last fifty years, and down to this day they have not been disappointed. Time and commerce, philanthropy and religion, prosperity and Providence, have all set their seal upon the Herculean enterprise. Can there be any doubt that the purpose of God is in it? Can there be any doubt that this is the open avenue, through the long-drawn vista of future ages, in which alone we may discern the ultimate destiny of the black man, and the solution of those portentous questions which in the Providence of God, are cast upon our hands?

But the magnitude of that work which remains to be done! Some may be inclined to feel that this labor of Colonization is utterly incompetent; that it can never meet the wants of 160,000,000 of the race. They may tell us that we might as well think of emptying the ocean with a sieve as to attempt to dry up or dissipate the evils of their condition. Well, then, if inability to do all argues it wise to do nothing, where shall charity be found on earth? Besides, this is a universal objection; if good against one species of benevolence, then it is good against all. But we do not propose, in this instrumentality, more than is possible in our day and to our strength. We do not propose to touch problems for which we see no practical solution; we cannot turn aside to wrangle on "foolish and unlearned questions which gender strife." Life is too short, and time too precious; we see that something can be done, and we propose to do it. And, sir, if in our day there has been kindled but one dim light upon the shores of a distant and darkened continent, who shall say that it may not yet illumine the whole horizon as the dawn of that coming morning, when all the children of Ethiopia shall indeed awake and "stretch forth their hands to God."

Well, sir, that light has been kindled; there it is already burning; there is its example, and there its silent influence; already its beams are spreading on either hand, and penetrating inland into the old barbaric night of ages. This is our work, and the next generation will have its work, and "the little one shall become a thousand;" and the great God who keeps his word, that in due time it may be fulfilled, will bring it all to pass!

I do, then, exhort that we shall not cease our work, for this is the point to which I am coming at last—that we shall not be disheartened by the magnitude of the task, nor discouraged at the apparent feebleness of our efforts, although there is with us, as it was in Jerusalem of old, "much rubbish," to obstruct our toil; and although it may be a time of trouble, such as we who were born of this generation never before beheld.

Sir, strange thoughts are passing in my mind to-night. Our beloved Union has at least subsisted long enough to have cast a seed out of her bosom, away upon the coast of the Old World, whose fruitage, as it grows, will bear the impress and likeness of this illustrious Empire of the West. There are our institutions, our religion, our language, and our laws. Can it be, that when this once glorious Confederacy is broken into fragments, and all our greatness has become as

 Adjournment.

an idle song, Liberia shall be stretching forward in her noble career, and, embracing the wide realms of one quarter of the globe, shall stand one homogeneous, undivided people, and a mighty Power among the nations of the earth? *Must the mother die in this travail for her child?* God only knows. Oh, that with a confident assurance we could call up a better and brighter vision.

This question was thrust upon us before the Republic had an existence, and was in waiting when the Federal Government went into operation. Would that Liberia, the State which you have planted yonder, might become in turn a star of hope to us in our present darkness. It would seem then to be to us, as when the mariner, tossed upon the surge, and swept before the terrific storm, fixes his gaze away over the mists of the sea, were he descries a solitary light, by which alone he holds the helm and directs his course. It covers him from the sight of his present peril, and keeps him from despair. It nerves him for the elemental strife, and brings him at last to a haven of peace.

So do I see the vessel of my country rocked upon the heaving sea of opinion respecting this very destiny of the African race. So do I hear the wild wind flap her shrouds, and hear her cordage creak, while the noble ship reels and staggers in the big and bitter forces of the storm. Must she go down? May the Almighty Ruler of nations forbid it! May His goodness be our security—be more to us than the anchor's fluke or the cable's strength—more than the pilot's skill, or the labor of the crew! May His goodness be our perfect safety amid the tempest's gloom; and when the storm is spent and the fury past, may we still behold her pennon streaming full high above the brave old hulk, and at that sight shall the seamen and the landsmen together shout for joy.

The benediction was then pronounced; and the meeting adjourned to meet in the office of the Society to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

 JANUARY 16, 1861.

The Society met at 12 o'clock, M.

The PRESIDENT appointed the Hon. Mr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Wheeler, and Rev. Dr. Pinney, to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society. Whereupon, the list to be found on page 3 was reported, and the gentlemen therein named were unanimously elected.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. Mr. LATROBE and the Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, for their able addresses last evening, and that they be requested to furnish copies for publication.

The Society then adjourned, to meet in the city of Washington on the third Tuesday in January, 1862.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Delegates.

WASHINGTON, *January 15, 1861.*

The Board of Directors met at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of the American Colonization Society, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. WHEELER, of Vermont.

Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, of Philadelphia, was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Credentials: Dr. Wheeler, of Vermont, D. M. Reese, M. D., of New York, and Rev. John Orcutt, of Connecticut. This committee reported as follows:

The Committee appointed to examine the credentials of delegates from Auxiliary Societies, beg leave to report, that they find the following to be entitled to seats. Those marked * were not present:

Maine—Freeman Clark, Esq.

New Hampshire—Joseph B. Walker, Esq.

Vermont—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Rev. Franklin Butler.

Massachusetts—James Hayward, Esq.*

Connecticut—J. A. Rockwell, Esq., S. H. Huntington, Esq., Charles Parker, Esq.,* Henry Stanley, Esq.,* Eli Whitney, Esq.,* Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.*

New York—D. M. Reese, M. D., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. A. Merwin.

New Jersey—L. A. Smith, M. D.

Pennsylvania—Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.

Illinois—Solomon Sturges, Esq.

 Standing Committees.

The following Life Directors were also present:

Massachusetts—Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Connecticut—Rev. John Orcutt.

New York—J. B. Pinney, LL. D.

Pennsylvania—J. P. Crozer, Esq.

New Jersey—John Maclean, D. D.*

District of Columbia—Rev. W. McLain, D. D.,

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Also, the following named members of the Executive Committee: G. W. Samson, D. D., and Hon. Peter Parker.

On motion,

Resolved, That the reading of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Board, and of the late called meeting, be postponed till to-morrow.

The Annual Report was then read by Rev. Mr. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary.

The Report was accepted, and the Corresponding Secretary requested to select such parts of it, to be read at our public meeting to-night, as he may deem proper.

The Annual Statement of the Executive Committee was read by the Rev. Mr. McLAIN, Financial Secretary.

The Annual Report, also the Statement of the Executive Committee, were accepted, and referred to the several Standing Committees appointed by the President.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on the Standing Committees of the Society:

<i>On Foreign Relations</i> , - - -	{ JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., Rev. A. MERWIN, SOLOMON STURGES, Esq.
<i>On Finance</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D. M. REESE, Esq., J. B. WALKER, Esq.
<i>On Auxiliary Societies</i> , - -	{ S. H. HUNTINGDON, Esq., Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER.
<i>On Agencies</i> , - - - - -	{ L. A. SMITH, M. D., FREEMAN CLARKE, Esq., Hon. J. A. ROCKWELL.
<i>On Accounts</i> , - - - - -	{ Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Rev. J. B. PINNEY.
<i>On Emigration</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. JOHN WHEELER, G. W. S. HALL, Esq., Rev. HOWARD MALCOM.

Correction of Minutes.

Letters were read from various gentlemen, who found themselves unable to be present at this meeting.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

JANUARY 16, 1861.

The Board met at 9½ o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. PINNEY.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

Other letters, from gentlemen unavoidably absent, were read.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, and of the special meeting of October 25th, having been read, Rev. Mr. PINNEY moved a correction, as follows:

Whereas, by an inadvertence in copying the minutes, one page of the resolutions passed at the special meeting, October 25th, last, was omitted, and should now be supplied; therefore,

Resolved, That the record be corrected so as to include the omitted page, so as to read as if following the words "one year," at the end of the third line from the bottom of page 348 of Record Book,—
"and on the further condition that the emigrant agent of this Society, and the agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, shall at all times have full privilege to examine into the care and disposition of the recaptured while in pupilage, and their representations of any neglect or injustice, properly made to the Liberian Government, shall be attended to, and due correction applied.

"*Resolved*, That in instances where apprenticed captives are treated with cruelty, or their education, food, or clothing, as provided for in the indentures, are not furnished, on the complaint of this Society's agent, or the United States agent, examination shall be made and the indentures forfeited.

"*Resolved*, That this Board expresses its earnest desire and trust, that the recaptured may be so cared for as to become fully incorporated as a portion of the civilized Christian community of Liberia, with all the rights of its native born citizens."

Which was agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. ORCUTT, Traveling Secretary of the Society, read his Report, the principal parts of which we here publish:

HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1861.

To the Board of Directors, of the American Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN: Soon after our last annual meeting, I received, through the Corresponding Secretary, the following resolutions, adopted by our Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the Traveling Secretary of this Society be instructed to proceed to Cincinnati, and such other points as upon inquiry may be found suitable, to examine into the condition of the free negroes lately expelled from the State of Arkansas, to communicate with them touching the advantages which Liberia offers as a home to the black man, to encourage and solicit of them to seek that country, to tender to them assistance for that purpose, in-

Report of Travelling Secretary.

cluding necessary outfit, means of travel to some port to be determined on by the Society, a free passage to Liberia, and reasonable aid in establishing themselves there.

2. *Resolved*, That he be instructed to pledge the assistance of this Society to individuals and families fit for emigration, to the number of 150 persons, in the manner indicated above.

3. *Resolved*, That the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for the foregoing purposes to be placed from time to time under the orders of the Committee, in the hands of said Secretary, to be expended as the exigencies of individuals selected by him may require.

4. *Resolved further*, That the Traveling Secretary be instructed to do all in his power to raise funds for this object and for the general purposes of the Society.

In accordance with these instructions, I proceeded to Cincinnati about the middle of February, where after diligent search, I found scattered over the city, either as servants or temporary boarders, half a hundred or more of the Arkansas refugees. Some of the more intelligent and enterprising of them were evidently pleased with the idea of emigrating to Liberia, and cheerfully offered their services to get together as many of their number as practicable to hear on the subject. The result was, some thirty assembled in an upper room, and had the matter spread out before them. Though all seemed to be interested in the statements made, and some of them fully determined to embark for a home in Africa, yet they felt obliged to delay going till they could adjust some matters of business, and confer with kindred and friends whom they hoped would accompany them.

One Wm. Stith, in particular, who appeared to be a person of respectability and influence, felt confident that he could find a large number disposed to go as soon as they could consistently do so, and promised to make the effort and inform me of the result. I put Colonization documents into his hands for distribution, and it is quite possible I may yet hear from him.

The whole number of free blacks in Arkansas, when the law of expulsion was enacted, was said to be about 1,000. The number that left the State last January, according to the best of my knowledge, did not exceed 800. Those went in different directions—some to Kansas, some to Canada, and some to Ohio and other States, as they were permitted and inclined. I was told that nearly 200 came directly to Cincinnati, but remained in the city only a few days. I found several families at Mt. Pleasant, and in other parts of the State, but they had rented tenements and found employment which they were not disposed to exchange for the provision proffered them.

While in Cincinnati, word came to me, one evening, that an interesting family had just arrived in the city from Mobile, being driven away by a law expelling free negroes. I at once went in pursuit of them, and found a very likely appearing negro, freed by his master at his decease, with a wife to whom he had been married four weeks, and seven children by a former wife. That evening they seemed delighted with the opportunity of going to Liberia. The next morning the wife, through adverse influences, no doubt, and to the deep regret of her husband, had decided otherwise. She said she would rather return to her master whom she served till her marriage. Thus it became evident that I should fail to obtain any emigrants from among

Report of Travelling Secretary.

the refugees for the May expedition. My attention was therefore turned to matters touching the cause, of a general nature. During my stay in Cincinnati, which included four Sabbaths, I presented the subject to eight of the principal congregations, and made a somewhat successful effort for a general Colonization meeting in "Christ Church," on a Thursday evening, at which the venerable Bishop McIlvaine presided, and made an interesting address. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Goddard, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the First Presbyterian Church, Judge Leavitt and others.

Very unexpectedly, I received a formal invitation to address the colored people of the city on the subject, which I accordingly did, and had one of their Churches well filled with respectful and attentive hearers; but after a vote of thanks for the lecture, a series of resolutions previously prepared for the occasion, were presented and adopted, expressing it as the sense of the meeting that the free blacks of the United States have a duty to perform towards their brethren in bondage, and that they ought not to leave the country till the rights of all in this land were fully secured and respected. A minority, however, looked with favor upon the Colonization enterprise, and did not vote for the resolutions.

By special request of one of our most intelligent, sincere, and earnest friends and advocates, the Rev. Hugh McMillan, D. D., now gone to his rest, I spent a Sabbath at Xenia, and presented the cause in two of the Churches of that place. The next day I visited the Institution for the Education of colored people, called the "Wilberforce University," where I was kindly received, and permitted to address about 100 students for one hour; and in the evening, by previous appointment, I occupied the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. McMillan, at Cedarville. I also passed a Sabbath at Columbus, where I preached on my topic in one of the Churches during the day, and in the evening had the privilege of addressing a large audience embracing, by special invitation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, most of the members of the Legislature, in the First Presbyterian Church. I spent a Sabbath at Cleveland, occupying the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in the evening at a United service; and also one in Indianapolis, Indiana, where I addressed three congregations during the day and evening. A part of my business at Indianapolis, was to confer with the "State Board of Colonization," which is composed of the Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State, in regard to what disposition might be made of the unappropriated funds in their hands. The Board were of the opinion that said funds could be used only to aid emigrants from that State, allowing our Society \$50 for each emigrant. The sooner the money is thus expended the more satisfactory will it be to the people. This is evident from the law of the State prohibiting negro immigration. Not only are free negroes forbidden to come into Indiana by express statute, but it is made a penal offence for a white person to induce such immigration; and a contract made with a negro, in that State, is null and void. When a State Constitution was adopted in Oregon, four-fifths of the electors said by their vote, we will not have slavery; and they also said by about the same majority, we will have no free negroes. Illinois too has a similar prohibitory law against free negroes; and there are at the present time, some

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twenty-five petitions from nearly as many counties, before the Legislature of Ohio, praying for a law against any further negro immigration into that State. I saw those petitions last spring in the hands of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom they were referred. The Legislature adjourned to this winter, and the committee have not yet reported on the subject. They will doubtless report *adversely*, but as a leading member said to me, "let 30,000 more negroes come into the State and such a law cannot be prevented." It is well known that prominent politicians at the West have boldly taken ground in favor of a separation of the races, and advocate the purchase of a portion of Central America for a colony of blacks—a proposition which will probably prove to be as impracticable as it is undesirable. * * *

No wonder that some of the free colored people at the North should begin to inquire, with solicitude, what they shall do? I saw several at the West who said, "we must go somewhere." Such was the language of one Rev. Aaron Wallace, of Vernon, Indiana, who had a wife and nine children to provide for; and of Hiram Mitchell and wife, of Seymour; and of Rev. Edward Hart, of Chatham, Canada West, with a family of children. When I left them, these persons were fully determined to embark for Liberia last November. They have written me since, giving reasons for their delay, and still expressing a desire to go. A man by the name of Truss, who has a wife and five children residing in Ypsilanti, Michigan, says, in a letter to me under date of July, "the pamphlets you sent me have awakened a deep interest and a spirit of emigration. Come and see us, so we can go this fall." Colored people at the West and at the North generally, so far as my knowledge extends, are more desirous of information about Liberia than they have been, and consequently more hopeful subjects to act upon. With suitable effort, I have no doubt that the number of northern emigrants may be greatly increased. "LIBERIA DESCRIBED," by ARMISTEAD MILLER, and the "ADDRESS TO THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR," by DR. JAMES HALL, have already done good service, and may still be made very useful. I have recently received, in manuscript form, a very interesting production from the Rev. Alexander Crummell, of Monrovia, on "THE RELATIONS AND DUTIES OF FREE COLORED MEN IN AMERICA TO AFRICA," which I think cannot fail to do great good. It will make a little volume of from thirty to fifty pages. It was sent with a view of having it put into the hands of some publisher in this country, and such will be the course taken with it. I would not fail to mention that while visiting the southern part of Indiana in pursuit of the Arkansas and other emigrants, I spent a day at Louisville, Kentucky, where I found in such men as Judge Bullock, true and most valuable friends of the cause. In my labors in New England, I have addressed about fifty congregations on the Sabbath, the most of them in Rhode Island and Connecticut, there being no agent in those States. I attended the annual meetings of the New Hampshire and Vermont State Colonization Societies and collected, including the amount given for the personal benefit of emigrants, nearly \$4,000. I received West, exclusive of a pledge of \$100 from two individuals in Ohio to be paid to the State agent, \$415, the most of which was collected in Cincinnati. I have also raised money to reprint, in a pamphlet form, for distribution, 1,000 copies

 Report of Rev. F. Butler.

of the excellent letter of Rev. Samuel D. Campbell, of Alabama, to Rev. Dr. Adjer, of South Carolina. It is just the thing to remove ungrounded prejudice from a large class of persons. Our good friend, James Brewster, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut, volunteered \$10 for the purpose. Connecticut has furnished the last year six desirable emigrants, four of whom were professing Christians, who carried with them letters of recommendation to the Churches in Liberia. One went to join her aunt Thompson, at Cape Palmas, as teacher, and one as a practical surveyor. The latter is a promising youth of 18 years, whose tuition has been paid for a year or so, by private charity, through my solicitations.

Either personally or by letter it has been my privilege during the year to converse with intelligent persons on the subject of Colonization in nearly every State in the Union. * * * *

In regard to agencies I would say, that in my opinion, one or two efficient men are much needed at the West. It may be difficult to obtain just the right persons; but if they can be had, they can be usefully employed.

I am happy to testify to the acceptable services of Rev. Mr. Butler, in northern New England. He has the respect and confidence of the people, is judicious and systematic in his plans, and earnest and faithful in his work. In the hands of his present cultivator the field is likely to be increasingly productive. J. O.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER, agent of the Society, read his report, as follows:

WINDSOR, VT., December 27, 1860.

During the past year I have spent about equal portions of time in labors for our cause in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, preaching on the Sabbath, in some of the larger cities and towns in each of these States, such as Bath, Portland, Bangor, Calais, &c., in Me.; Portsmouth, Manchester, Dover, &c., in N. H.; St. Johnsbury, Manchester, Castleton, &c., in Vt.; visiting other places during the week, soliciting funds chiefly by personal application. Rev. John Orcutt, our excellent Traveling Secretary, has also repeatedly visited my field, laboring for us in his effective way. The Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary of Vermont Colonization Society, has also done good service in preaching and making collections at Burlington, and in several towns of that vicinity. In all cases a ready ear for our cause has been found, and in many instances, an open hand. Clergymen and laymen have received us with great cordiality and kindness. Large and attentive audiences and increased liberality have led us to hope, that in despite of inexperience and unfitness on my part, and the obstacles which lie in the way of our enterprise, the labor of the past year "is not in vain in the Lord."

In Maine.—The annual meeting of the State Colonization Society, held at Portland, in August last, at which J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society, delivered a very able address, and a scholarly report was made by the Secretary, Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath, evinced renewed zeal among our friends, and increasing interest of the public mind in our work. The Bath Colonization Society, which has existed since December, 1841, is a living and efficient auxiliary; its members having contributed

Report of Rev. P. Butler.

nearly \$2,000 (two thousand dollars) since its formation. Its example of vigor and liberality is worthy of all commendation. Three of our most valued friends in Maine have died in the past year: Rev. John Maltby, of Bangor, Rev. Caleb Hobert, of North Yarmouth, and Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, D. D., of Bath. Some funds were diverted from us by two colored men, who traversed the eastern part of the State, lecturing and soliciting aid to go to Liberia, as they said, "*on their own responsibility.*" One of them was about to apply to this Society for passage on our ship, when the other unfortunately made his acquaintance, and persuaded him to accept his services as a lecturer and assistant for obtaining means to go by the steamer to Liverpool, and thence to Monrovia. After collecting some hundreds of dollars, chiefly from our friends, the impostor disappeared, and has not since been heard of; the other feeling that he must go *somewhere*, shipped for Hayti.

The financial severities of the times have fallen heavily upon some of our friends in Maine, but it is believed their faith is unwavering, and their attachment to our cause is strong, and that when maritime prosperity returns, enlarged contributions will reach the Society.

The New Hampshire Colonization Society, (revived one year ago,) had a highly interesting meeting at Concord in June, at which the President, Rev. Dr. Burrows, his Excellency Governor Goodwin, Rev. Mr. Orcutt and others, made forcible appeals for our enterprise, and from which a happy influence went forth upon the State. Some of our warmest and most liberal friends are to be found among the Granite hills. A considerable number of the clergy reckon our cause among the regular objects that are to come before their congregations, and we are encouraged to hope that this auxiliary will soon be "not a whit behind the chiefest." One colored young man, in this State, is pursuing a course of academical study with reference to emigration to Liberia.

In Vermont.—More than ordinary interest has been awakened by an appeal which was made early in the year in behalf of a family of emancipated slaves, for whose emigration to Liberia some twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) has been contributed. Several persons took this occasion to make themselves life members. One, in pursuance of a purpose expressed some time ago, passed into the treasury the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500;) and others have given assurance of remembrance, in a way of which we may not now speak. The annual meeting at Montpelier, in October, was highly interesting. One venerable friend of our cause, Hon. Peter Starr, of Middleburg, has deceased.

The receipts from these three States, a part of which was sent directly to the treasury, exceed twenty-seven hundred and eighty dollars, (\$2,783 69,) not so large a sum as we could wish—not so large as it ought to be, but larger than that of last year, and indicative of growth in a difficult field. In presenting the claims of this Society, I have urged especially the Missionary and Philanthropic aspects, the National, Catholic, Conservative, and Charitable nature of the work. I have sought to reach as many different congregations as seemed practicable, hoping to leave the impression that the representative of this cause comes as a servant of Christ, of humanity, and religion, to *do the people good*, and not merely to solicit their alms.

I have also made some use of the pen in behalf of our enterprise by the preparation of various articles for the press relative to our work. It has been my duty, likewise, to receive and solicit subscriptions to the African Reposi-

Reports.

tory. One year since a large amount of arrears appeared on the books, which I have endeavored so far as possible to collect or rectify with our friends. I regret to say, that I have not found this part of my labor easy. Many who seem to be in arrears do not admit their obligation to pay, on the ground that they never considered themselves subscribers, that having made more or less donations they *supposed* it came gratuitously or in consideration of their gifts. In these and other cases I have endeavored to set matters right on the books, and with those who received the Repository, as discreetly and satisfactorily as I could. This publication is highly esteemed by many of our friends as a very important aid to our work. I have been happy to add some new subscribers, and I believe that we may soon have clean books, and a good advance-paying list in northern New England. There is great want of information respecting our cause. Many prejudices exist where a little light and love would remove them. The Repository is good for light and love.

We we have reason to think that our enterprise is steadily gaining favor. That the free colored people of this country must go *somewhere*, is becoming so manifest that few entertain any doubt of the wisdom of their emigration to Africa. Liberia is now held up so distinctly, by passing events, as an example of the beneficence of Colonization, that few can question the justice and imperativeness of its claims upon American philanthropists. God, in His Providence, is setting forth this New Republic as the joy and hope of the colored man, the instrument of Africa's redemption, a pillar of glory to those who have laid its foundations, and to those who are rearing the fair superstructure. May the Divine favor attend it, until the millions around "Afric's sunny fountains" shall be illumined with the Sun of Righteousness, and "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

The Board then took a recess until after the meeting of the Society at 12 o'clock, M.

The Board reassembled at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. Mr. GURLEY, from the committee appointed by the Executive Committee in conformity with the recommendation of this Board at the last annual meeting, to confer with the Government of the United States on the subject of admitting Liberian vessels into the ports of the United States on the terms granted to those of the most favored nations, the same on which American vessels visit the ports of Liberia, reported, that,

The Committee had early waited on the President of the United States on the subject. The President expressed a warm interest in Liberia and the cause of the Society, but said that as this country had not acknowledged Liberia as an independent State, he could not remove the discriminating duties against Liberian vessels. He hoped to be able, at a future time, to do more for the interests of Liberia.

Whereupon it was recommended that the committee on this subject be continued.

Agencies.

Rev. Dr. SMITH, from the Committee on Agencies, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Agencies have examined the documents submitted to them, and beg leave to report, that the agency of the Rev. Mr. Butler, in New England, has been entirely satisfactory, and in the opinion of the committee should be continued.

In reference to the West, the committee recommend that one suitable Agent be appointed for the whole field, and as the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Traveling Secretary, has recently visited that region, they further recommend that he nominate to the Executive Committee a suitable person to perform that service, to be appointed by them, if they approve the measure. Also, if in his opinion such Agencies would be useful in other parts of the country, Mr. Orcutt recommend to the Executive Committee suitable persons to fill the same.

In reference to the African Repository, the committee recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the African Repository is the property of the Society, and is valuable in proportion as it promotes its interests.

1st. *Resolved*, That it be sent gratuitously to all life members desiring it, to all Pastors of Churches annually taking a collection for the cause and desiring it, and to every individual who annually contributes to any branch of the Society, and expresses a wish to any Agent to have the publication.

2d. *Resolved*, That all charges on the books of the Society, against all persons, excepting acknowledged subscribers, be cancelled.

In behalf of the Committee:

L. A. SMITH, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Emigration reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Emigration beg leave to report, that they have given attention to the subject assigned to them, viz:

They are gratified to learn from the Report of the Executive Committee that there is an increase of interest taken on the subject of emigration among the free people of color in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States and places in the Union. This, the committee think, the Society should encourage in every way. They would especially suggest that of publishing, from time to time, tracts or cheap publications as may aid this object, such as the "New Republic; Crummell's Address to the people of color in the United States; Hall's Address to the people of color in Maryland, and particularly the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of Liberia," and any others which should have for their object the diffusion of reliable information.

The committee are also of opinion that a careful and scrutinizing examination should be made as to the location of persons and families sent out by the Colonization Society. While we rejoice in the prosperity of Careysburg, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, perhaps ought to be strengthened by a few families,

Emigration.

at least, if possible. Two or three, or even a single person, gives hope and courage to those who are desponding, or who are wearied and careworn by the excessive labors of a new settlement.

The committee rejoice to learn that there are one hundred or more free colored persons in one of our Southern cities, who are disposed to emigrate, probably to Liberia, about one-third of whom will defray their own expenses. We think speedy attention should be given to those persons by the Executive officers of the Society.

These suggestions are all that occur to the committee to make, and they conclude their report by recommending the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That \$500 be appropriated for the publication of such tracts as the Executive Committee may think will best aid in diffusing among the free colored population of the United States an accurate knowledge of the present condition and prospects of Liberia.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

JOHN WHEELER, *Chairman*.

The report was adopted.

On motion,

Resolved, That Messrs. Gregory, Wheeler, and Pinney, be a committee to nominate officers of the Board for the ensuing year.

The committee subsequently reported the following named gentlemen, who were duly elected:

Corresponding Secretary:

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer:

Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN.

Traveling Secretary:

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee:

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,
WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,
Rev. GEO. W. SAMSON, D. D.,
Hon. WILLIAM M. MERRICK,
Hon. PETER PARKER,
Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON.

The Board then adjourned till this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Foreign Relations.

The Board met at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The minutes were read and approved.

J. P. CROZER, Esq., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported as follows:

Your Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the foreign relations of the Society, respectfully report that, (without sufficient time to review this important subject in all its bearings,) they present as follows:

When Liberia was but a colony, and under the control and direction of the Colonization Society, any action of our Board was simple and less liable to conflict with African interests, or if found to conflict, could be speedily reconsidered and corrected. But our Society has now to do with an independent Republic, and therefore we can be only a party in any action which may operate upon the affairs of that Republic.

Hence any arrangement in regard to the transmission of recaptured Africans to Liberia necessarily requires the sanction of that Government.

The correspondence between the Liberian Government and our Society, growing out of the large number of that unfortunate class who were reshipped to Liberia in the early part of the last year, and the consequent alarm which was manifest in the mind of the Liberian Executive, has engaged the special attention of your committee, and we are particularly impressed with the wisdom and forecast which President Benson evinces in that correspondence.

The special Message of the President of the United States on the 19th of May last, in reference to provision for and return to their native country of the unfortunate captives of the Wildfire, and other captives of the same class, and the prompt action of Congress making provision for those suffering fellow beings, is entitled to the respect and gratitude of every friend of Africa. The Executive Committee being thus, through the timely provisions of the United States Government, placed in prospect of funds, not indeed to the extent desired, for one hundred dollars each is inadequate to do all which humanity might prompt, proceeded, in connexion with the United States Government, to take care of the wretched sufferers in a way which deserves the approval of the Board.

At this stage it was, that the Liberian Government felt the danger of being overrun and crushed by the influx of savages, nearly equal in number to the whole population, (exclusive of natives in their Territory,) and President Benson opened a correspondence with our Society, under date of August 25, as already referred to.

The Society at its special meeting of October 24, sympathized with the views of the Liberian Government, as expressed by its Executive, and decided to act in accordance therewith, thus transferring, under proper safeguards and restrictions, the execution of any existing or future contracts made or to be made with the United States Government for the benefit of recaptured Africans.

Your Committee approve of the system proposed by President Benson as the most feasible under existing circumstances. In his correspondence he

 Foreign Relations.

states the whole number which can be provided with suitable homes, as bound servants, is less than 1,000, leaving a far larger number to be turned loose upon the Republic after the year's support is expended. Your Committee have considered that some better provision should be made for them before they can be fitted for citizenship and usefulness in the Republic, and the proposed plan of the Liberian Government bids fair to accomplish this desirable object.

In connexion with the handing over to the Liberian Government the carrying out of the contracts we make with the United States Government, of which we are the almoners, it becomes the duty of the Board, through its Executive Committee, to observe with scrupulous care, from time to time, the condition of those we thus place under the charge of the Liberian Government, and to see that the conditions on the part of that Government be faithfully fulfilled, and this, not because there is reason to fear the integrity of the Liberian Government, but from the fact of having been placed in a position of high trust by the United States Government.

While it is a source of pain to your committee, in common with every friend of the oppressed, that the African slave-trade has recently increased in activity, it is a matter of interest that the Government of the United States has manifested a well directed effort, through her naval force, to suppress the slave-trade, and it is a subject of deep regret, that the proposal of our United States Government to make this hateful traffic a capital offence against the law of nations, has not yet received the response of all Christian governments.

While it is an encouraging feature in the progress of Liberia, that her commerce is on the increase, and that she promises at no very distant day to be a country of commercial importance, it is matter of regret that her commercial intercourse with the United States is burdened with restrictions which do not exist in some other countries, thus diverting her trade from this country to which it would naturally flow, if properly encouraged, and it is earnestly hoped that the United States Government will, at an early day remove these restrictions, recognize the independence and nationality of Liberia, and place her, in every respect, on a commercial footing with the most favored of nations with whom we trade.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. CROZER, *Chairman.*

The report was accepted.

Rev. Dr. PINNEY, from the Committee on Accounts, reported as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, having examined a list of bonds, stocks, and mortgages, submitted to them by the Financial Secretary, find them to amount to \$51,800, all on hand. They have also examined the list of vouchers, to the amount of \$203,715.42, for cash payments by the Treasurer, and find them endorsed by the Executive Committee and entirely correct. They find the books kept in excellent order by the book-keeper, Mr. UNDERWOOD.

D. S. GREGORY,

J. B. PINNEY.

The report was accepted.

Committee Reports

The Committee on Finance made a report in relation to the Will of the late Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., with a resolution. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies reported as follows:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies present the following report:

On inquiry, the committee learn that auxiliary societies have heretofore been established in all the New England States, with the exception of Rhode Island; also in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and perhaps in some other States; that the existence of some of these societies is perhaps little more than nominal, as contributions are received from very few of them, and from those to a very small amount, while at the same time quite liberal contributions are received from individuals, in almost every State of the Union. From this fact the committee feel justified in the inference that the auxiliary societies have, in some measure, lost their efficiency from some other cause than a want of special interest in the objects of the parent institution. The committee are of opinion that either by auxiliaries or in some other way, the existence of the American Colonization Society should be kept distinctly before the public in every part of the country. Its value and importance are increasing rather than diminishing, and there can be no good reason why our institution, appealing alike to the benevolence and patriotism of our citizens in all sections of our land, should not urge its claims for support alike upon all. Events now transpiring may render our necessity for funds and our opportunities for their advantageous use much greater than they have ever heretofore been.

The committee therefore are of opinion, that it is desirable that measures should be taken to give more efficiency to the various auxiliary societies.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman.*

The report was adopted.

On motion of Dr. PINNEY,

Resolved, That the views presented by President Benson as to the settlement on the New Jersey Tract, in his letter of July 13, 1860, have so far removed obstacles to immediate operations, that the Executive Committee be directed to appropriate the New Jersey funds in our Treasury for that object at once.

Resolved, That President Benson be requested to offer inducements to old settlers, by bounties of land and otherwise, to settle them at once.

Resolved, That the agent be instructed in the case of emigrants whose attacks of fever are delayed several months after their arrival, or whose health continues feeble after the six months, to continue their support a reasonable time until their acclimation be completed.

 Receipts and Expenditures.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Rev. Howard Malcom for his services as Secretary.

Adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1862.

J. H. B. LATROBE,

President.

HOWARD MALCOM, *Secretary.*

*Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,
From January 1 to December 31, 1860.*

	DR.	CR.
1 Balances.....	\$107,992 73	\$14,610 11
RECEIPTS FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:		
38 Donations.....	\$10,758 32	15 00
31 Col. Society Building.....	13 23	26,527 26
43 African Repository.....	1,097 42	2,082 86
48 Legacies.....	5,261 63	176 92
55 Ship Mary C. Stevens.....	21,237 58	24,827 58
56 Profit and Loss.....	4,704 58	332 41
75 Transportation Key W. Africans, 54,623 60		49,439 59
76 Support of Key West Africans...14,850 00		48,842 83
79 Support of Congo Africans.....12,358 33		15,094 73
50 Emigrants.....	6,850 56	26,951 88
48 Expense Account.....		3,168 48
52 Office Expenses.....		6,255 71
58 Contingent Expenses.....		479 94
59 Colony of Liberia.....		10,493 50
77 Transportation of 3 Kiddý Africans.....		7 50
" Support of do do.....		8 00
	\$239,747 98	\$228,314 30
Balances due by the Society.....	40,835 66	
Balances due to the Society.....\$51,205 83		
Cash on hand.....	1,063 51	52,269 34
	\$280,583 64	\$280,583 64

SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

BALTIMORE, *January 14, 1861.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you herewith for the Board of Directors, a General Summary of Earnings and Expenses of the Ship M. C. Stevens, for her 4th year, embracing the two voyages G and H.

It will be observed that the ship did not pay her expenses for voyage G. by nearly two thousand dollars. This was in consequence of her having to undergo repairs, both anticipated and unlooked for, and because of the very small number of emigrants on the voyage out, there being only forty-five adults and seventeen children.

Her repairs consisted of new sails, (which it was time for her to have) a new mainmast and two new yards, which, though not unusual, was hardly to be expected in so new and well built a vessel; besides these, her standing rigging, both main and mizzen, required to be refitted.

No blame could be attached to her builders for the rapid decay of her mast, as it is believed it had been sound when put in.

Voyage H has a credit of nearly five hundred dollars, although entitled to a much larger one; but I thought it advisable to throw part of the expense of re-coppering into the 4th year, and therefore charge the bill of Coppering to this voyage. The entire expense of re-coppering might, with some propriety, be placed against the sum which has been saved by lessening the amount of insurance upon the Ship.

I selected the best of American Copper, because the first suit of the same had lasted nearly a year longer than is usual for either English Copper or the ordinary Yellow Metal.

In my letter to you of the 16th of January last, I had occasion to express my regret that the Ship was not sufficiently patronized by the various Missionary Societies, but I am gratified in being able now to state, that during the past year I have received frequent applications from those Societies to take out both freight and passengers; and a number of Missionaries, including the Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne and lady, of the Episcopal Mission, have preferred to take passage in the Stevens rather than seek other conveyance.

The homeward freights have slightly increased during the past year, apart from those furnished by the Agent. He has reason to expect an increase this present voyage over every previous one.

The producers of sugar and syrup in Liberia have begun to avail themselves of the facilities which the Ship affords—and two of them have commenced making shipments to a merchant of Lynchburg, Virginia, who has manifested much interest in developing the resources of Liberia.

The measures taken to secure the opening of a timber trade have so far proved unsuccessful, but the Agent feels assured that one will soon be opened. If so, it will secure additional freight for the Ship, and at the same time benefit Liberia.

I remain, dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

JAMES HALL, *Agent and Treasurer of Ship M. C. Stevens.*

Per G. W. S. HALL, *Power Attorney.*

Rev. W. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary, Washington, D. C.*

Earnings.

Bills of Provisions for Ship's company, passengers and emigrants, the entire voyage out and home	\$1,733 59	Freight out by sundry parties paid here, viz:	
Portage Bill, for Wages of Officers and Crew	1,782 35	G. W. S. Hall & Co.	\$931 97
General Disbursement Bills, as Port Charges, Pilotage, Steam Towing in and out, Stevedore, Fuel, Water, Drayage, Wharfage, &c.	581 07	E. S. Morris	55 80
Do. Do. on the Coast, for Kroomen's Wages, Port Charges, Fresh Provisions, Vegetables, &c.	484 34	D. Kelley	25 09
Sundry Bills, Repair of Boats, Oars, Furniture, &c.	1,720 20	A. M. Cowan	53 21
Ship Chandlery, including Cordage, Galley Furniture, &c.	1,160 90	A. B. Reucker	52 98
Sundry Expenses incident to Freightings, Telegrams and Express	18 67	Sundry small freights	111 97
One-half the Annual Insurance on \$20,000 at 7½ and 8 per cent.	775 50	Passage money out paid here	530 00
Half year's Salary of Agent for last year in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, as per Resolution of Board of Directors	750 00	Do. do. Home	635 00
	9,006 62	Freight do. do.	686 30
		Do. collected on Coast	411 11
		Amount do. do. for shipping Oil and Wood	42 50
		Proceeds sales of Stores made by Captain on the Coast	2,304 91
			572 47
		Freight and emigrants by Am. Col. Soc.	
		Freight to Agents of Stores, &c.	754 20
		Passage of 45 adults and 17 children, 53½ adults, at \$35	1,872 50
			2,626 70
		Mrs. Hill's passage	100 00
		Freight to sundry parties shipped by the Financial Secretary	200 41
		Passage of P. Butler home, charged on account to Maryland State Col. Society	35 00
		Balance	
	\$9,006 62		
			2,962 11
			1,956 11
			\$9,006 62

	To Balance . . .	\$1,956 11
BALTIMORE, April 30, 1860.		

Expenses.

Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Voyage H.

Earnings.

Bills of Provisions for Ship's company, passengers, &c., the entire voyage out and home	\$2,065 13		Freighting out by sundry parties, paid here, viz:		
Portage Bill for Wages, Officers and Crew	1,711 63		G. W. S. Hall & Co.	\$113 59	
General Disbursement Bills, as Port Charges, Pilotage, and Steam Towage in and out, Stevedores, Fuel, Water, Drayage, Wharfage, &c.	893 11		A. F. Johns	194 55	
Do. do. do. do. on Coast	643 68		Bishop Payne	327 81	
Sundry Bills, Repairs, Boats, Oars, &c.	3,461 25		Sundry small Freights	193 64	
Ship Chandlery, including cordage, galley furniture, &c.	1,031 63				\$820 50
Sundry Expenses incident to Freighting, as Telegrams, Express Charges, &c.	8 46		Passage Money, Voyage out, paid here,		540 00
One half the Annual Insurance on \$20,000, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 per cent.	\$775 50		Do. do. do. on Coast		12 50
From which deduct Ins. Script, &c., \$240 00			Do. do. do. Home		255 09
Dividend N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co., 23 80 262 80	512 70		Freight Home		262 48
			Do. by G. W. S. Hall & Co.	1,601 95	
Half-year's salary for last year of Agent in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, per resolution of Board of Directors	750 00		Do. Collected on Coast	464 82	
		\$11,077 59	Proceeds Sales of Stores, Oars, &c.	223 37	
Balance		431 37			\$4,189 71
		\$11,508 96	Freight and Emigrants of American Col. Society—		
			Freight to sundry Agents	879 25	
			Passage of 138 adults and 88 children, = 182 adults, at \$35	6,300 00	
			Do. do. by Maryland Col. Soc., viz:		
			4 adults, at \$35	140 00	
					7,319 25
					\$11,508 96

BALTIMORE, October 30, 1860.

By Balance, . . . \$431 37

General Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship since she commenced running, to the end of her 8th Voyage.

	Voy. A.	Voy. B.	Total 1st year.	Voy. C.	Voy. D.	Total 2d year.	Voy. E.	Voy. F.	Total 3d year.	Voy. G.	Voy. H.	Total 4th year.	Yearly average.
Expenses of sailing, repairs and insurance,	7393	8442	15835	7901	8453	16354	9756	8314	18070	9006	11077	20083	17585
Paying freight and Passage money,	4050	3214	7264	2976	4996	7972	8570	4966	13546	4088	4189	8277	9264
Emigrants and freight of the Col. Society,	7202	7495	14697	6191	3940	10131	2459	4884	6943	4918	7319	12237	11002
Gross income from all sources,	11252	10709	21961	9167	8936	18103	11029	9450	20479	7050	11508	18558	19800
Balance to Debit of Ship,										1956		1525	
Do. Credit do.	3858	2266	6124	1267	486	1753	1274	1136	2410		431		2440
Time consumed in voyage,	4m. 20d.	4m. 8 d.		4m. 19d.	4m. 16d.		4m. 21d.	5 m. 6 d.	4,	4 m. 5 d.	4 m.		4m. 29d.

BALTIMORE, January 14, 1861.

JAMES HALL, Agent and Treasurer of the Trustees of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens,
Per G. W. S. HALL, Power Attorney.

Information for people of color going to Liberia.

The Republic of Liberia is situated on the Western coast of Africa, between the fourth and eighth degrees of north latitude, and extends along five hundred and twenty miles of the coast, from the English Colony of Sierra Leone to the mouth of the San Pedro River. The soil is good and produces a great variety of tropical productions, coffee, cotton, and the sugar cane being among the most valuable. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, plantains, bananas, and most tropical fruits and vegetables thrive well.

The Constitution of Liberia very closely resembles that of the United States, and was adopted in Convention, on the 26th of July, 1847. The Powers of Government are vested in three Departments—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Legislative authority consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate, each of which shall have a negative on each other. The election of Representatives is for two years. Two members from each county constitute the Senate, and are elected for four years. The Executive Power is vested in a President, chosen every two years. He is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, and makes treaties, two-thirds of the Senate concurring. With the advice and consent of the Senate he appoints all public officers for whose appointment special provision is not made by law. There is also a Vice President elected in the same manner, who is President of the Senate.

The Judicial Power is placed in one Supreme Court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

Among the miscellaneous provisions of this Constitution are the following :

"Sec. 13. The great object of founding these colonies being to provide a home for the despised and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate and enlighten that benighted continent, none but persons of color shall be admitted to citizenship in this Republic.

"Sec. 15. The improvement of the native tribes, and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry, being a cherished object of this Government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and frequent tours through the country, for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to those wholesome branches of industry and instructing them in the same, and the Legislature shall, as soon as it can conveniently be done, make provision for those purposes by the appropriation of money."

The Society's ship, Mary Caroline Stevens, constructed with the best accommodations for emigrants, leaves Baltimore on the 1st of May and 1st of November annually. She touches at Cape Mount, Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, to land emigrants, freight, and passengers. Her passage is usually from thirty to forty days.

Emigrants should be well supplied with clothing similar to what is required in this country. There is no winter in Liberia, but during the rainy season health is greatly promoted by wearing flannel or other warm clothing. The emigrant should have a mattress and a good supply of sheets and blankets. Farmers and mechanics should be well supplied with tools, and every family should take table furniture and kitchen utensils. Large and unwieldy furniture should not be taken, but articles most necessary and of small compass they should have. A keg of nails and some domestic goods are important to every family. They have to build a house, and may find it necessary to employ some person or persons to assist them.

Each adult emigrant receives five acres of land, and more in proportion to the number of his family. This will be enough until he becomes able to purchase

more. All parents are required to educate their children at the common schools.

The Colonization Society offers passage to Liberia in their ship, and support for six months after arrival, to such as have means to defray their expenses, for \$70, and for children half-price, but to such as are unable to pay, gives a free passage and subsequent support for six months, medical attendance, and a comfortable habitation. The industrious can, during these six months, provide themselves a house, plant a piece of ground, and have things in readiness to obtain a comfortable living.

People live in Liberia as everywhere else, by industry and economy. There is room and sufficient inducements for many employments, which command good wages. No class is doing better than farmers. Of *domesticated* animals in Liberia are cattle, goats, ducks, common fowls, turkeys, pigeons, &c. *Wild* deer of different kinds in abundance, with many smaller animals and various wild fowls. A great variety of excellent fish abound in the waters.

Of *vegetables*, sweet potatoes, arrow-root, turnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, beans, cymblains, peas, cucumbers, yams, cassavas, and a great many other vegetables unknown here, while oranges, citrons, lemons, plantains, bananas, guavas, tamarinds, and tropical *fruits* generally, flourish.

Dr. James Hall, who has resided several years in Liberia, and who founded the settlement at Cape Palmas, in his address to the free people of colour of Maryland, says :

"The noble men who first projected the plan of providing a home for the free people of color of these United States, where they could exercise the functions and privileges so dear to all men, after much deliberation, wisely fixed upon the West Coast of Africa, where but a few generations back, your forefathers were born, in the rich Tropical world, and far removed from the influence of the white man. The country purchased, and now inhabited and governed by men of your own race, was named Liberia, or *Land of the Free*.

"Of its position and extent, it is enough to say that it embraces some five hundred miles of seaboard, and extends inland from fifty to one hundred miles, or to any desirable extent ; that not less than twenty thousand square miles are now under the jurisdiction of the Republic—say twice as much as is included within the limits of the State of Maryland. The country around it has a population of some hundreds of thousands of natives, who generally live on terms of friendship and good will with the American settlers, and are ready for annexation and submission to the Government, so that Liberia may be considered large enough to contain the entire free colored population of the United States, in addition to its present inhabitants. * * *

"CLIMATE.—I have said that uninterrupted summer prevails in the Tropics. * * *

"FACE OF THE COUNTRY.—Throughout Liberia, immediately on the seashore, the land is generally low, but very soon becomes elevated, rising in gentle undulations or swells, and nowhere, except on the borders of some rivers, inlets from the sea or lagoons, is the land low or marshy one mile from the seabeach—differing in this respect very much from the seashore in Maryland and Virginia. The whole country is well wooded and watered. Timber is found, not only such as you find in this country, excepting the varieties of the pine, but many other and more valuable kinds, fit for cabinet work, ship building, &c. The streams are numerous, and the water of all sweet and good ; no one ever suffers, even inconvenience, for want of good water in Liberia. * * *

"PRODUCTIONS, GRAINS, VEGETABLES, AND FRUITS.—As you are only acquainted with the productions of this climate, or the Temperate region of the earth, I cannot well give you a correct idea of the productions of the Tropics, as some of their principal articles of diet are unknown to you. It is enough, perhaps, to say, that they far surpass those to which you are accustomed, in richness and variety. There are some, however, with which you are acquainted. Rice, a kind decidedly richer and sweeter than that from the Southern States, may be said to form the main article of food to the native

African. It is in fact, his bread, for which it furnishes a good substitute. It is easily raised on either high or low land, being planted at the beginning of the wet season. The sweet potato is also known to you. It can be raised the entire year in Africa, and dug from the earth every month, for use. Of garden vegetables, the Lima bean is much used by the Liberians—it grows most luxuriantly, the same stock producing several years, requiring little cultivation or replanting. The tomato and egg-plant are also indigenous to Africa, and grow there in abundance and of several varieties. Other garden vegetables, with which you are acquainted here, can be raised there, although they do not thrive well or produce seed—therefore are generally neglected, excepting, perhaps, cabbages. But the place of these is more than supplied by vegetables peculiar to Africa, with which you are unacquainted, and which no inhabitant of the Tropics would exchange for those you raise here. Among these the plantain and the cassada are the principal—either of which is often used as the sole and exclusive vegetable food by the natives for months. They, with rice, constitute not only the principal food of Africa, but of the tropical world.

“The principal fruits of Liberia with which you are acquainted are the pine apple, orange, lemon, limes, and cocoa-nuts, all of which grow in a wild state and under cultivation, and can be raised to very great extent with little trouble. The oranges are the finest in the world. There are a great variety of other fruits, some very abundant and in general use, others of less importance, but all making an extensive and delicious variety. * * *

“**STAPLE PRODUCTIONS.**—First in importance comes sugar, from the sugar cane, the same plant which produces it in the West Indies. No part of the world produces a better growth of cane than Liberia. I have seen over sixty acres ready for grinding in one field. Next, coffee, the “Liberia Mocha,” as it is properly called, is the richest coffee known, and brings a larger price in market than any other. To these may be added cotton, ginger, ground nuts, arrow root, pepper, indigo, and several others, of more or less importance. All of the above are mainly raised by the American colonists. But the great export staple of Liberia is palm oil, made by the natives of the country. This is a most valuable article of commerce, and is yearly growing in greater demand. It is not unreasonable to calculate that it will scarcely be second to any other in the world, in time—nor is it too much, to aver, that the amount exported from Liberia alone, will, in a few years, exceed in value the entire tobacco crop of Maryland. Camwood is another article of commerce, exported from Liberia, obtained in the interior, and sells from \$60 to \$100 per ton. To these staple exports might be added several others of minor importance, either now or prospectively, as hides, pepper, ginger, arrow-root, gums, &c.

“**ANIMALS.**—The valuable domestic animals in Liberia are comparatively few. Horses are little used, none as yet being acclimated or domesticated, but are plentiful in the interior. They have cows, sheep, goats, hogs, the Muscovy duck, turkeys, and fowls. * * *

“Thus, I have endeavored to give you a faithful, but brief sketch of the country called Liberia—its climate, soil, and productions. I say faithful and brief, without one word of unwarranted qualification or praise. I will say, however, that it is such a country, that one born in it, never leaves, except upon compulsion. In my whole life, I never knew a person born in the tropics, voluntarily leave his native climate for a temperate one, such as you now live in—it seems to be a general law of nature, exceptions so few as only to confirm the law. While in any part of the tropics which I have visited, I never failed to find many people from the temperate regions, and however brief their intended stay, never did I know one that did not acknowledge the superior claims of the tropical world, and thousands who came but for a month or year have broken all ties of home, country, and kindred, to live and die under its milder and soothing influences. Therefore, independent of government, association, your present position here, or any other special cause, Liberia offers you a more desirable, more charming home, than this land of your birth. But were this all, or the greater part, I should not now presume to address you.”